DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 021 533 JC 680 272

INDUSTRY-EDUCATION-BUSINESS: WYANDOTTE COUNTY SURVEY.
Kansas City School District, Kans.
Pub Date Dec 67
Note-161p.
EDRS Price MF-$0.75 HC-$6.52
Descriptors-CAMPUS PLANNING, COLLEGE PLANNING, COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS, *COMMUNITY SURVEYS, *CURRICULUM PLANNING, EDUCATIONAL DEMAND, EDUCATIONAL NEEDS, EDUCATIONAL PLANNING, *FEASIBILITY STUDIES, *JUNIOR COLLEGES, OCCUPATIONAL SURVEYS, PARENTAL BACKGROUND, SCHOOL SURVEYS, SITE SELECTION, STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS, STUDENT INTERESTS, *TECHNICAL EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
Identifiers-*Kansas, Wyandotte County

This study was undertaken to determine the advisability of establishing an area vocational-technical school. The county's population characteristics and the economic base of the county as well as its history were studied for background information. the staff then surveyed 2,288 high school seniors in the county to determine which ones and how many might profit from the post-high school educational programs considered in the study. Items such as the following were included in this phase of the study: mobility and nature of student population, educational intentions of seniors, reasons for plans not including college attendance, technical curriculums of interest to seniors, and interest in attending the area vocational-technical school. A study of 1,299 recent high school graduates revealed patterns of occupational and educational pursuits, residential distribution, characteristics, and interests. To provide indications of the background of a group of parents in the county, 2,066 parents of eighth grade students responded to a questionnaire which surveyed the mobility of parents, their educational status, and interest in vocational-technical education programs. Responses from 333 executives of businesses and industries provided information about activities, interests, and needs in the area. A study of potential sites for the institution was included. (DG)

OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION SURVEY

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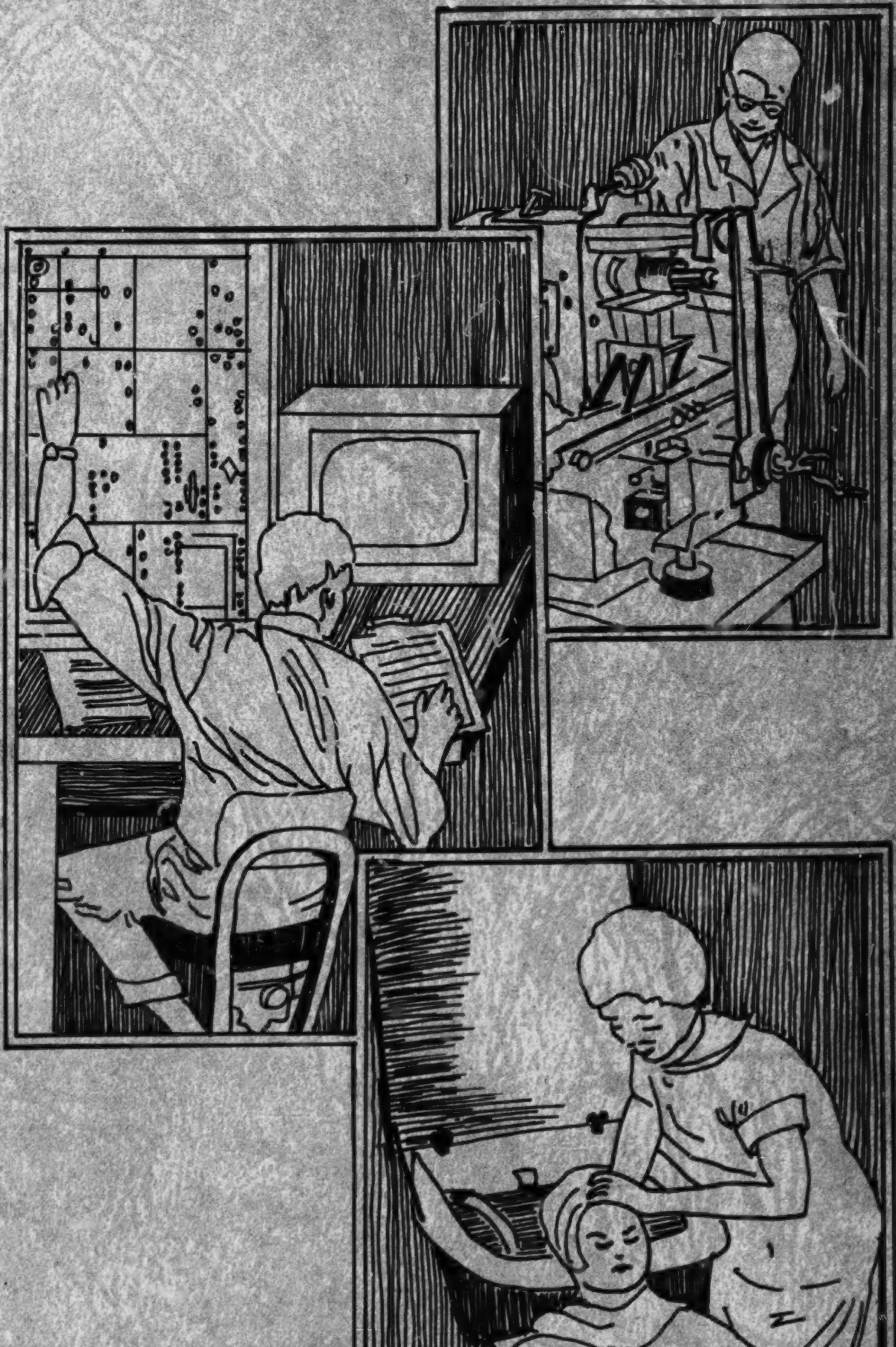
WYANDOTTE COUNTY



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INDUSTRY-EDUCATION-BUSINESS

Wyandotte County Survey

Prepared by the
Vocational-Technical Division
of the

Kansas City Kansas School District

December, 1967

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

JUN 12 1968

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

FOREWARD

The Kansas City, Kansas Board of Education made application to the State Board for Vocational Education to establish an Area Vocational-Technical School to serve the needs of Wyandotte County. The original proposal was divided into two parts. Phase I was to be the expansion and improvement of existing high school programs. Phase II was to plan and build a central facility to provide vocational-technical training for high school, post-high school and adult students.

After considerable study it was found that because of the lack of space in existing high school buildings it was not practical to implement Phase I of the original proposal. It was also decided that a study should be made to help determine what the needs are for vocational-technical education in Wyandotte County.

This report represents the combined efforts of the Kansas City, Kansas Vocational Education Department and members of a Citizens' Survey Committee.

This study should provide a sound basis for future action to develop better and more adequate educational services to more persons. No effort should be spared to develop facilities and programs which data of this study document are needed.

Investment in this kind of program will be the soundest one any American community can make.

Harry L. Falgren
Survey Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report represents the cooperative efforts of hundreds of Wyandotte County residents. Besides the people who served on the Citizens' Survey Committee, gratitude is expressed to the parents of 2,066 eighth grade students, 2,288 high school seniors, 1,299 high school graduates, and 333 executives of businesses and industries who responded by providing the information compiled in this study. Many individuals have worked diligently in the planning, compilation of data, and reviewing initial drafts of material presented.

A debt of gratitude is expressed to Prof. Norman Harris of the University of Michigan who was the consultant for this study. In addition to editing the final report, Prof. Harris provided a great deal of help in planning the general design of the study and provided the basic items that were included in all of the questionnaires used.

Appreciation is expressed to the Business Manager's office for processing data on their equipment.

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CHAPTER I

WYANDOTTE COUNTY AREA HISTORY, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Introduction. Communities are not unlike the individuals who comprise them. The same forces of technology and automation which have altered our individual lives are likewise changing the behavior and concepts of communities. Each of us in this modern world is continuously faced with the necessity to modify old behavior and accept new concepts and ideas. The dynamics of this age have taught us to anticipate change lest it catch us unaware and overwhelm us. This study represents the efforts of the Board of Education of School District No. 500 and the Board of Trustees of the Kansas City Kansas Community Junior College, to anticipate changes and make the necessary preparations to meet them intelligently.

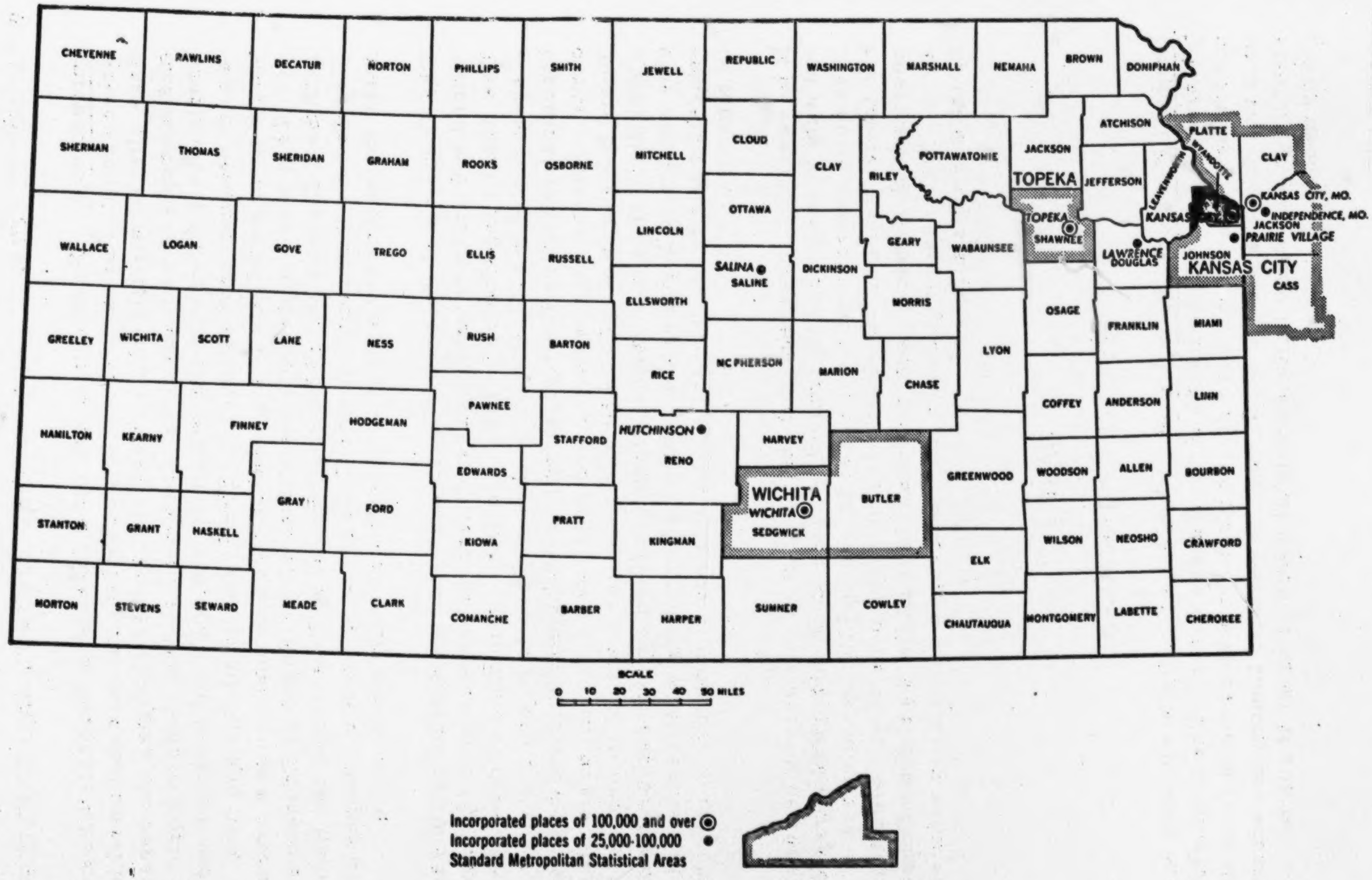
The Congress of the United States approved legislation in 1963 to extend and promote vocational and technical education in the states. The Kansas legislature in turn established a method of developing a system of Area Vocational-Technical Schools to provide vocational-technical education for high school, post-high school and adult students. Kansas City prepared and presented a request to the State Board for Vocational Education to establish a school to provide this specialized training. After having received approval to proceed, this study was begun as a means of determining what can be done educationally to prepare the citizens of our community to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

It is essential, however, that the findings of this survey be considered not only in their present context but also in an historical perspective. It is quite evident that today's conditions and the speculations of the future, must be based upon the history, population characteristics, basic social services, and economic base of the Wyandotte County Area. This chapter provides the background information utilized by the survey staff.

PART I

HISTORY OF THE AREA

General Historical Background. Wyandotte County is situated on the Missouri River, at the mouth of the Kansas River. The first white men to settle this area were sturdy pioneers who came in from the east and south in prairie schooners. Wyandotte County has advanced steadily to a position in the industrial world of which it can be justly proud.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KIOWA
PRATT
KINGMAN
WICHITA
WICHITA
SEDGWICK
BUTLER
ELK
WILSON
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MORTON
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SEWARD
MEADE
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SUMNER
COWLEY
CHAUTAUQUA
MONTGOMERY
LABETTE
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SCALE
0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
Incorporated places of 100,000 and over ◎
Incorporated places of 25,000-100,000 ●
Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Kansas, which stretches from the Missouri River westward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, derives its name from an Indian tribe that settled here. The mists thin away with the coming of the tribe of Wyandotte, and we find evidences of a genuine civilization mingled with a score of romantic legends surrounding that vague period before the coming of the white man.

The Wyandotte Indians, by a treaty in 1842 sold their Ohio lands to the Government and sought a new location. They found it at this junction of the Missouri and Kansas Rivers. They obtained the land by purchase from the Delaware Indians and founded what later became the town of Wyandotte, in 1843.

On March 6, 1886, Kansas City, Armourdale and Wyandotte, together with Armstrong Village, combined as a city of the first class to be known as Kansas City. Its combined population was 21,299. Today the population has reached 196,667.

PART II

WYANDOTTE COUNTY POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

It is essential that we first analyze the population that this study hopes to serve. The study will consider (1) Trends in population growth, (2) Age composition of the area population, (3) Analysis by sex, (4) Marital status and (5) Other selected social and economic characteristics. In this section the Wyandotte County data will be compared with similar data for the state of Kansas.

Population growth. An examination of the growth in population for the state of Kansas since 1880 indicates tremendous growth through 1930; however, the depression years and pre-war years forced many people to leave the state and seek employment elsewhere. The rate of growth has varied considerably from a low of -4.2% from 1930 to 1940 to a high of 43.3% from 1880 to 1890.

The Wyandotte County area has experienced a greater rate of growth than the state as a whole. Growth has been continuous from a low of 2.7% from 1930 to 1940 to a high of 84.2% from 1880 to 1890. The rate of growth of the Wyandotte County area compared closely with the rate of growth for the state of Kansas in the 1950 to 1960 decade. This might tend to indicate a closer approximation of the state percentage of increase in the future.

Population data are included in Appendix A which allows the reader to examine the pattern of growth in greater detail.

TABLE I

DECENNIAL POPULATIONS OF THE STATE OF KANSAS AND THE WYANDOTTE COUNTY AREA, 1900-1960[1]

Year	Kansas	Percent of Increase Over Previous Census	Wyandotte County Area	Percent of Increase Over Previous Census
1880	996,096		19,143	
1890	1,428,108	43.3	54,407	184.2
1900	1,470,495	2.9	73,227	34.6
1910	1,690,949	14.9	100,068	36.7
1920	1,769,257	4.6	122,218	22.1
1930	1,880,999	6.3	141,211	15.5
1940	1,801,028	-4.2	145,071	2.7
1950	1,905,299	5.7	165,318	13.9
1960	2,178,611	14.3	185,495	12.2

__Age.__ Presented in Table II are comparative data on the age compositions of the population of the Wyandotte County Area and the state of Kansas. It is interesting to observe that in the two categories below the age of 10, the study area shows a slightly larger percentage than does the state. The reverse is true for the groups over 70 years of age.

Of special significance to educational planning is that group of young people who comprise approximately one-half of the population of the state and of Wyandotte County. In 1966, 43.9 per cent of the state population was under 25 years of age while 45 per cent of the study area population was in this age category. Further analysis shows that 30.7 per cent of the state population and 32.4 per cent of that for the area was under the age of 15. These young people are just beginning to enter the local labor force.

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[1] Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1966 - Center for Regional Studies, The University of Kansas. Page 14.

TABLE II

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION, 1960[2]

Age Classification by years	Kansas Number	Kansas Percent	Wyandotte County Number	Wyandotte County Percent
Under 5	246,117	11.2	23,104	12.4
5-9	227,989	10.4	20,252	10.9
10-14	198,611	09.1	17,050	9.1
15-19	158,019	07.2	12,334	6.6
20-24	131,959	06.0	11,205	6.0
25-29	130,290	05.9	11,927	6.4
30-34	138,952	06.3	12,476	6.7
35-39	144,909	06.6	12,679	6.8
40-44	130,200	05.9	11,439	6.1
45-49	124,918	05.7	10,790	5.8
50-54	115,404	05.2	9,487	5.1
55-59	106,805	04.9	8,773	4.7
60-64	91,021	04.1	7,348	3.9
65-69	80,795	03.7	6,304	3.4
70-74	65,925	03.0	4,875	2.6
75 & over	86,704	03.9	5,452	2.9
Total	2,178,618		185,495	

Readers interested in population statistics by political sub-division will find this information in Appendix B of this report. Appendixes C and D show the age composition for each political subdivision according to sex.

Sex. A comparison of the sex composition of Wyandotte County and the state of Kansas populations indicates that there are slightly more females than males. The proportions, as shown in Table III, indicate that 49.6% of the state population are males while 50.4% of the state and 51.4% of the county population are females.

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[2] U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 18, Tables 17 and 25.

TABLE III

SEX COMPOSITION OF POPULATION 1960[3]

Population	Kansas Number	Kansas Percent	Wyandotte County Number	Wyandotte County Percent
Total	2,178,611	--	185,495	--
Male	1,081,377	49.6	90,172	48.6
Female	1,097,234	50.4	95,323	51.4

Further detailed information is provided in Appendix E for those who may find it interesting or helpful.

Marital Status. An analysis of Table IV indicates that the Wyandotte County area very closely approximates the profile of the entire population of the state of Kansas. For example, the percentage of males 14 years and older who are "widowed or divorced" is 5.4% for the state and 6.6% in the study area. The percentages of the female population in this category were 14.7% for the state and 16.1% for the area.

TABLE IV

MARITAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION 14 YEARS AND OVER: 1960[4]

Marital Status	Kansas Number	Kansas Percent	Wyandotte County Number	Wyandotte County Percent
Male				
Single	173,054	22.9	12,290	20.2
Married	540,012	71.6	44,652	73.2
Divorced or Widowed	41,066	5.4	4,011	6.6
Female				
Single	128,665	16.4	10,818	16.2
Married	539,759	68.8	45,228	67.7
Divorced or Widowed	115,759	14.7	10,789	16.1

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[3] U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 18, Tables 17 and 25.

[4] Ibid

The male population of the area demonstrated a slightly higher percentage in the "married" category (73.2 per cent) than the state (71.6 per cent). The obvious result of the above is a lower percentage of Wyandotte County males in the "single" category (20.2% in the area compared to 22.9% for the state). The female population of the area, married and single were both lower (16.2 per cent single and 67.7% married) than the state of Kansas (16.4% single and 68.8% married).

A detailed breakdown of this information has been provided in Appendix F and G for those readers who may be interested in further analysis according to political subdivisions.

Selected Social Characteristics. The census information provided indices of population mobility, education, and other social characteristics. Some effort will be made to evaluate the information in terms of the purpose of this study.

Origin and Orientation

Wyandotte County has a higher percentage of foreign born persons in its population (2.2 per cent) than does the state of Kansas (1.5 per cent). Kansas City is slightly higher in per cent of foreign born residents than the entire county, (2.8 per cent).

The census information on population classed as "rural farm" and "rural non-farm" is affected by the small size of the county and the large industrial and residential areas that make up the city of Kansas City, Kansas. In the state of Kansas, almost 15% of the population is rural farm while only .5% of Wyandotte County is classified as such.

For an explanation of the proportion of residents classified as rural non-farm, those who live in the rural areas but do not farm their land, one must again look at the size of the incorporated areas in comparison with the size of the county. Most of the residential housing is currently within the corporate limits of a city, and as was indicated above, very little of the county area is utilized by residents for farming purposes.

Mobility

Closely related to "origin and orientation" is population mobility. The census data indicate about 54% of the Wyandotte County residents were born in Kansas compared to 65% for the state of Kansas. The 1960 census also indicates that 25% of the county population moved into their house after 1958, compared to the state percentage of 26.9%. A high percentage in this category might not reflect mobility but might instead reflect a booming residential building program.

TABLE V

SELECTED SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS, WYANDOTTE COUNTY AND KANSAS CITY, 1960[5]

Population Characteristics	Kansas	Wyandotte Co.	Kansas City
Total Population number	2,178,611	185,495	121,901
Percent foreign born	1.5	2.2	2.8
Percent population born in Kansas	65.3	53.9	53.1
Percent of persons who moved into house after 1958	26.9	24.5	24.7
Percent of elementary children in private school	10.4	18.3	19.8
Percent of persons age 14-17 in school	89.6	84.5	83.5
Median school years completed by persons age 25 years and over	11.7	10.3	9.8
Percent of persons age 25 and over who completed four years of high school or more	48.2	37.8	34.2
Percent of families with children under six years old	30.7	31.2	27.3
Percent of population, rural, non-farm	24.3	11.0	
Percent of population, rural, farm	14.7	0.5	

Education

It is important to note (Table V) that the median school years completed by persons age 25 years and over was lower in Kansas City (9.8 years) than it was for Wyandotte County (10.3 years) or the state of Kansas (11.7 years). The same trend is evident in the "Percent of persons age 25 and over who completed 4 years of high school or more". The state of Kansas had 48.2% Wyandotte County 37.8%, and Kansas City 34.2% in this category.

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[5] U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population, 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 18, Kansas, Tables 32, 33, 35, and 36.

Further comparison indicates that Kansas City has 83.5% of the persons age 14-17 in school, Wyandotte County 84.5%, while 89.6% are enrolled in the state of Kansas. This data would indicate that the Wyandotte County area is in need of some means of increasing the school enrollment of this age group.

It should also be noted that the Wyandotte County area has 19.8 per cent of its elementary children attending private schools compared with 10.4% for the state of Kansas.

School Enrollment

A comparison of school enrollments, as shown in Table VI, indicates a continuous growth in the enrollment of public elementary students. The total elementary enrollment reached a peak in 1965 and now seems to be stabilizing.

Both public and parochial high school enrollments are experiencing continued increases. It might be anticipated that some stabilization will begin in the next three to four years.

The junior colleges in Wyandotte County have doubled their enrollments in the past 5 years. It should be noted that the percentage of high school graduates attending a 2-year college seems to remain at a fairly constant level.

Table VI also indicates that the percentages of high school graduates attending either a 2-year college or a 4-year college has ranged between 43 and 51% since follow-up records became available in 1961. About equal numbers attend both types of educational institutions.

Selected Economic Characteristics

Presented in Table VII are data on selected economic characteristics.for the study area in comparison with the state of Kansas.

TABLE VI
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT -- WYANDOTTE COUNTY
1957-1967

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Public Elementary 1-8	25,521	25,432	25,712	26,362	26,798	27,163	27,668
Parochial Elementary 1-8	6,017	6,060	6,094	5,871	5,791	5,521	4,700
Total Elementary	31,538	31,492	31,806	32,233	32,589	32,684	32,368
Public High School	8,205	9,031	9,667	10,476	10,979	11,040	11,275
Parochial High School	905	1,058	1,139	1,239	1,228	1,232	1,319
Total High School	9,110	10,089	10,806	11,715	12,207	12,272	12,594
Public Junior College	605	731	751	743	891	1,132	1,362
Parochial Junior College	462	486	524	651	786	1,008	1,021
Total Junior College	1,067	1,217	1,275	1,394	1,677	2,140	2,383
Public High School Graduates	1,688	1,754	1,696	1,933	2,327	2,264	2,186
Parochial High School Graduates	177	192	195	255	295	259	309
Total High School Graduates	1,865	1,946	1,891	2,188	2,622	2,523	2,495
Per Cent of H. S. Graduates to							
Four-Year Colleges	23%	24%	23%	25%	26%	25%	Not Available
Two-Year Colleges	23%	19%	24%	24%	23%	26%	Not Available
Total Entering Colleges - %	46%	43%	47%	49%	49%	51%	

*Material acquired from records in the office of the State Department of Public Instruction.

Employment

Kansas City and Wyandotte County were both experiencing a higher unemployment rate in 1960 than the state of Kansas. As indicated in Table VII, the unemployment rate was 6.0% in Kansas City, 5.4% in Wyandotte County and 3.7% state wide.

It is also evident that a greater percentage of females age 14 years and over are employed in Wyandotte County than in the state. The employment of 40.4% of female population in this age range is approximately 8 per cent above the state figure. It is also interesting to note that the percentage of married women, husbands present, working is 35.9% in Kansas City compared to 29.3% for Kansas.

TABLE VII

SELECTED ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF KANSAS WYANDOTTE COUNTY, AND CITY OF KANSAS 1960[6]

Employment and Economic Characteristics	Kansas	Wyandotte County	Kansas City
Percent in labor force:			
Females 14 years old and over	32.4	38.3	40.4
Married women, husband present	29.3	35.0	35.9
Males 18 to 24 yrs. old	81.9	84.8	83.6
Males 65 years and over	36.3	28.9	29.0
Civilian labor force unemployed	3.7	5.4	6.0
Percent of employed persons:			
Manufacturing industries	16.6	27.7	26.6
White collar occupations	41.8	38.3	38.1
Median income of families	$5,295	$5,876	$5,583
Percent of families with income:			
Under $3,000	22.3	14.9	18.1
$10,000 and over	12.1	11.3	10.2

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[6] U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1960 Volume I, Characteristics of the Population, Part 18, Tables 33 and 36.

It is also significant to note that of the male population 65 years of age and older, 36.3% are employed in Kansas and only 29% are employed in the study area. Wyandotte County is slightly ahead of the state for employment of males 18 to 24 years old. (84.8% Wyandotte County, 81.9% State of Kansas).

As an indication of the possible need for industrial related vocational technical education programs, 27.7% of the employed persons in Wyandotte County were working in a manufacturing industry. This is 10% above the percentage for the state of Kansas. Conversely, Wyandotte County has approximately 3.7% fewer white collar workers than the state. Kansas City approximates the County percentage in both categories.

Family Income

The statistics of the 1960 census indicates that the median family income in Wyandotte County was about $600 above the state median, while Kansas City was $300 above that of the state. This would indicate that the lower income people in the study area tend to live in Kansas City rather than in the county. This is further substantiated by the information on family incomes of less than $3,000 or more than $10,000 a year. Kansas City has a larger percent of families with incomes less than $3,000 than Wyandotte County but a smaller percent than the state. Kansas City and Wyandotte County both have a smaller percent of families having an income of more than $10,000 per year than the state.

PART III

THE ECONOMIC BASE OF THE WYANDOTTE COUNTY AREA

The Wyandotte County area is traditionally considered as having an industrial and distribution based economy. In addition to local factors, the study area is affected by the economics of adjacent communities since Wyandotte County is just a relatively small part of the total metropolitan area.

Transportation and Communications. The study area is served by several state and federal highways. Inter-state 70 is a four lane divided highway which bisects the county from east to west. This highway links Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri. Much of the east - west traffic through the state travels this route.

U.S. 69 is the major north - south highway through the county. This route does not adequately handle the flow of traffic. A new north - south route (I-635) is now under construction which will enable residents of the community to avail themselves of employment opportunities in counties to the north and south. The 18th Street Expressway also provides a north - south link with Johnson County. Inter-state 35, which is a four lane divided highway, also provides access to the south.

Several state highway routes serve the transportation needs of local travel and because of the small size of Wyandotte County, travel time within the limits of the area is not a great factor in evaluating transportation needs.

The City of Today

THE GOVERNMENT is the commission form which has been effective since 1910.

POPULATION is 196,667 in Wyandotte County. The population is principally English-Celtic. Other nationalities and Negroes form approximately 23% of the total.

THE CLIMATE here is changeable enough to be desirable, Wyandotte County lies near the middle of the Temperate Zone, and this is reflected in the temperatures.

INDUSTRIALLY Kansas City, Kansas offers much to interest the visitor. There are more than 23,500 manufacturing employees. It is second in the U.S. in meat packing. Among the plants located here are Swift & Co., Williams & Co., Wilson & Co., Maurer-Neuer Packing Co., and National Packing Co. The total value of all manufactured products is in excess of $2,500,000. In the manufacture of soap, Kansas City is third in the U.S., having plants of Colgate-Palmolive Co. and Procter & Gamble Mfg. Co., within its limits. The Buick-Oldsmobile-Pontiac assembly plant of the General Motors Corp. is located in the modern Fairfax District of this city. The city is third in flour-milling capacity and production. The Standard Milling Co., one of the largest flour mills west of the Mississippi River is located here. In the storage of grain, Kansas City is sixth in the U.S., having elevators with a capacity of 62,876,000 bushels in Greater Kansas City. The Santa Fe Elevator at the edge of the City, is the largest elevator under one head house in the U.S., having elevators with a capacity of 11,400,000 bushels. The Kansas City Structural Steel Co. is the largest structural steel fabricating plant west of the Mississippi River. Phillips Petroleum Co. refinery is here. Kansas City is second in stockyards, first as a hay market and second as a horse and mule market. Industrial tracts of any size are available in the various improved industrial districts which are exceptionally well served with transportation and all other necessary industrial facilities. With such a record of development in the past, the aggressive spirit of the present, and the field open for future expansion, Kansas City, Kansas, merits the pride it has in its industries.

GAS is furnished by the Gas Service Company, utilizing 4,000 miles of pipe lines from the Kansas fields. Customers numbering 43,413 (March 1962) receive high quality natural gas. Union Gas Company has 145 miles of pipe in Wyandotte County and services 4,500 homes.

AGRICULTURE occupies 50,000 acres of land in Wyandotte County, the principal products being truck crops, fruit, dairy products and poultry. The annual value of agricultural products is approximately $2,000,000.00.

PARKS of rare natural beauty are found here. City Park, having an area of 100 acres, at the edge of the city, offers an opportunity for one to get away from everything that smacks the city and enjoy nature to a pleasing degree. Klamm Park has a fine baseball diamond, picnic ground with ovens, tennis courts, and a dike to form a skating rink during the winter months. Twentyfive other parks are ready for the visitor. Huron Park, located in the heart of the city, adjacent to Huron Cemetery is the site of the Kansas City Kansas Public Library. A survey of the recreational facilities of Wyandotte County would be incomplete without mention of the Wyandotte County Lake and Park project. This 1,500 acre park and 332 acres of lake; depth of 70 feet deepest, and 30 feet most shallow is located within a few minutes' drive of Kansas City, Kansas, and is the largest park and lake site in Eastern Kansas. The area bounded by the park is one of exceptional scenic beauty. A large central shelter house, and boat dock is provided. Shelter houses, picnic facilities, fishing facilities and scenic drives throughout the park have been constructed. Briefly, this park provides recreation for the population of the entire area adjacent to it.

THE MEMORIAL BUILDING dedicated to those who gave their lives in the country's wars, is a $500,000 structure 186 feet wide and 213 feet long, with a seating capacity of 3,306, a chapel room 57 feet by 90 feet, a memorial hall 45 feet by 70 feet, a banquet room to accommodate 360, a basement room with 22,000 square feet of floor space, kitchen so arranged as to feed 3,500, locker rooms and showers, rest rooms and lounging rooms. Inclined planes are used in place of steps. A special feature of the building permits the passage of a parade right through the building at the site of the movable stage.

CHURCHES of every denomination with fine buildings offering everything that one could ask in a spiritual way. The personnel of the churches is of the highest order.

HOSPITALS in Wyandotte County are the latest in construction and are considered as a whole extremely advanced and adequate for the population served. Providence Hospital, with 200 beds, is the latest in hospital design; it is opening the first cancer detection clinic in Kansas City, Kansas. Bethany Hospital with 327 beds, is centrally located and has in connection training schools for 90 nurses, Xray and Lab Technologists, medical interns, hospital administration residents and is affiliated with KUMC in training physical therapists. St. Margaret's Hospital, has been in operation over 77 years, and has 215 beds.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS of Kansas City cover a wide field of endeavor. The Central Baptist Theological Seminary with 54 enrolled, has a beautiful 24 acre campus, and modern theological libraries in the area. Bethany M. E. Hospital Training School for Nurses is conducted in connection with Bethany Hospital and has 72 students. The State School for the Blind is in Wyandotte County.

BARGE TRAFFIC - 1963 was a record year for tonnage on the Missouri River. 2,300,000 tons with barges loaded only 60% due to the 9 foot river channel not being completed.

AGRICULTURAL HALL OF FAME - Located in Wyandotte County, overlooking the Kaw River Valley, is America's tribute to Agriculture. The National Agriculture Hall of Fame stands as a living memorial to the men, machines, and ideas that have built our farm heritage. In generations to come students, scientists, tourists, farm visitors, and many, many others will come to Kansas City to walk the stately halls and shaded paths that will lead them through the history of Agriculture in America. Nowhere else will there be assembled the wealth of learning, folklore, and relics which can link us with farming's great history and its future destiny.

ELECTRIC POWER AND WATER Electricity is provided to Kansas City, Kansas by municipally owned and operated facilities which provide low cost power and water to the area within the city limits. Other parts of the county are served by Kansas City Power and Light located in Kansas City, Mo. Water is provided outside the city limits through township water districts.

Equalized Valuations. Another indication of growth potential is the state equalized valuations. It can be seen in Table VIII that the county has shown steady growth from 1961 to 1967. It should be noted that there was a slight decrease in 1960. Wyandotte County's 1967 state equalized valuation was 118.7% of the 1958 figure. The valuation of the county may reflect a considerable change in the next two years as the county is undergoing reassessment which will increase the taxable value of real property from the current 12% level to a level of 30% as recommended by the state.

TABLE VIII

EQUALIZED VALUATIONS[7]

Year	Wyandotte County Equalized Valuation	Wyandotte County Percent of Increase Over Previous Year
1958	160,027,104	--
1959	164,351,125	2.7
1960	163,840,908	*-.310
1961	165,904,753	1.2
1962	166,860,165	.57
1963	172,303,735	3.2
1964	175,049,373	1.5
1965	183,559,815	4.8
1966	187,992,687	2.4
1967	190,060,105	1.0

TABLE IX

PERCENT OF MANUFACTURING IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY IN COMPARISON WITH THE STATE OF KANSAS[8]

1963

Manufacturing	State of Kansas	Wyandotte County	Percent
Number of establishments	2,287	268	11.7
Number of employees	113,623	23,969	21.0
Total Payroll ($1,000)	681,402	159,565	23.4
Number of Production Workers	84,322	18,042	21.3
Wages Paid ($1,000)	461,026	115,865	25.1
Capital Expenditures ($1,000)	1,436,874	443,701	30.8

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*Indicates decrease

[7] Wyandotte County Clerk's Office - September, 1967

[8] Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1966, Page 68.

Manufacturing. Selected comparisons were made between the state of Kansas and Wyandotte County for certain aspects of manufacturing. As shown in Table IX, Wyandotte County has 11.7% of the manufacturing establishments in the state, 21% of the employees that are in manufacturing, and 23.4% of the total manufacturing payroll.

When considering production workers only, Wyandotte County has 21.3% of the workers who are paid 25.1% of the wages paid in the entire state. Capitol expenditures in manufacturing represent 30.8% of the state total.

Retail Trade. A comparison of Retail Sales in Wyandotte County with the State of Kansas, as shown in Table X, indicates that the number of retail establishments has declined during the period 1954-63. Wyandotte County lost 23.2% while the state was losing 12.1%

TABLE X

RETAIL SALES IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY COMPARED WITH THE STATE OF KANSAS[9]

	Years			% of Change
Retail Sales	1954	1958	1963	1954-63
Number of Establishments				
Wyandotte County	1,655	1,591	1,271	-23.2
Kansas	25,237	24,989	22,183	-12.1
Total Sales ($1,000)				
Wyandotte County	164,889	177,902	194,046	17.6
Kansas	2,200,585	2,448,515	2,846,675	29.3

It should be noted, however, that total sales for the same period have gone up 17.6% in Wyandotte County and 29.3 in the state. The decline of the number of establishments and increase in total sales can probably be attributed to the development of shopping centers with large volume and the disappearance of the neighborhood shops.

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[9] Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1966, Page 71.

TABLE XI

WHOLESALE TRADE IN WYANDOTTE COUNTY COMPARED WITH THE STATE OF KANSAS[10]

	Years			% of Change
Wholesale Trade	1953	1958	1963	1954-63
Number of Establishments				
Wyandotte County	195	253	302	54.8
Kansas	4,265	4,577	4,642	8.8
Total Sales ($1,000)				
Wyandotte County	266,531	374,813	569,295	113.5
Kansas	2,040,809	2,545,288	3,389,559	66.0

Wholesale Trade. As shown in Table XI the increase of wholesale establishments in Wyandotte County has far exceeded the increase recorded from 1954 to 1963 by the state, with the county showing an increase of 54.8% and the state 8.8%. Total sales follows the same trend with the county having an increase of 113.5% and the state 66%.

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[10] Kansas Statistical Abstract, 1966, Page 74.

Summary

1. The population of Wyandotte County has followed a steady growth pattern, the rate of which has been larger than for the state as a whole.

2. Slightly less than a third of the population in the study area was under age fifteen in 1960, and 45 per cent was under age twenty-five. An eighth of the population was under five years of age.

3. The age, sex and marital status composition of the population in the study area closely resembles that for the state.

4. The percentage of rural non-farm and rural farm population in the state is a great deal larger than in Wyandotte County. The rural farm population in Wyandotte County represents less than one per cent of the total population of the county.

5. Population is stable.

6. Wyandotte County has experienced a higher rate of unemployment than the state; the per cent of families with incomes below $3,000 is somewhat lower than the state, and the per cent of families with incomes over $10,000 is slightly lower.

7. Wyandotte County is served well by a good system of highways and streets, basic utilities and sewage disposal systems.

8. Industrial growth during the last decade has been accompanied by a steady increase in equalized assessed valuation which currently is approximately $190 million.

9. Wyandotte County currently is employing approximately one fourth of the manufacturing employees working in the state.

10. The per cent of growth in retail sales during the last decade has not been as great in Wyandotte County as the State of Kansas, however, the growth of wholesale trade has far exceeded that of the state.

11. Wyandotte County has developed over the years as a distribution and manufacturing center for the central part of the country.

CHAPTER II

A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

Introduction. Wyandotte County high school seniors were surveyed to determine which ones and how many might profit from the post-high school educational programs considered in this study. To make this identification the survey questions were designed to reveal the reasons that any among these seniors had for excluding further education.

Previous studies have shown that the plans of high school seniors are consistent enough with their post-graduate actions to draw reliable conclusions. Assuming then that the 1966-67 Study Area Seniors are similar to those who will follow them in the next several years, certain predictions for the future are projected, based upon this study of them.

The survey was conducted in May of 1967 by the use of questionnaires developed for the purpose, and as modified by the Youth and Adults subcommittee and the Director of Pupil Personnel Services. The questionnaire was administered to 2238 seniors in the nine high schools in Wyandotte County. To eliminate any misunderstanding, the seniors were told that the Kansas City School District was in the process of establishing an Area Vocational-Technical School and the Kansas City Kansas Community Junior College was expanding their occupational education offerings and that their responses to the questions would be helpful in planning programs that would serve the needs of individuals.

Questionnaire responses from 1166 boys and 1122 girls were coded for IBM processing on mark sense cards by the survey staff. These cards were then processed by the Data Processing Department of the Kansas City, Kansas School District.

The report that follows is the result of the study to assess post-high school educational needs.

Of the 2238 seniors who participated, 6 per cent were from Argentine High School, 6 per cent from Bonner Springs, 1 per cent from Piper, 5 per cent from Rosedale, 11 per cent from Sumner, 12 per cent from Turner, 13 per cent from Ward, 22 per cent from Washington, and 24 per cent from Wyandotte.

TABLE XII

SENIOR QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS BY SEX AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Sex	All	Public	Private
Boys	1,116	995	121
Girls	1,122	957	165
Total	2,238	1,952	286

The distribution of boys and girls and the type of school they attended is indicated in Table XII.

Mobility and Nature of Student Population. For educational planning it is necessary to determine the nature of residence of the prospective student body. Seniors were therefore asked how long they had lived in the area. The findings presented in Table XIII reveal that 94 per cent of the seniors have lived here for at least three years and that 83 per cent have been here at least six years, or since junior high school. Sixty-five per cent have lived in the area over 10 years. Six did not respond.

While the out-migration of youth from the area is not reflected in the questionnaire, of those currently in school, most of them have been here more than 6 years. Only six per cent have lived here for less than three years.

TABLE XIII

LENGTH OF TIME SENIORS HAVE LIVED IN SCHOOL DISTRICT

	Boys		Girls		Both	
Time	N	%	N	%	N	%
Less than 1 year	24	2%	20	2%	44	2%
1-2 Years	48	4%	45	4%	93	4%
3 to 5 Years	123	11%	119	11%	242	11%
6 to 10 Years	210	19%	188	17%	398	18%
Over 10 Years	708	63%	747	67%	1455	65%
No Response	3	+	3	+	6	+
Total	1116		1122		2238	

Since the validity of the findings outlined in this chapter is dependent upon the student being able to make a realistic appraisal of his own capabilities, the seniors were asked how they would rank themselves in their class. The results shown in Table XIV would indicate that many of the seniors rank themselves higher than they actually are. About 50 per cent ranked themselves in the middle third. The results also indicate that the girls are somewhat less realistic than the boys.

TABLE XIV

SENIOR PERCEPTION OF THEIR ACADEMIC RANK

	Percent		
Rank in Class	Boys	Girls	Both
Top third	28%	40%	34%
Middle third	54%	48%	51%
Lower third	17%	11%	14%
No Response	.5%	.3%	.4%

It is important to be able to compare the high school program of study of this senior survey group with their future plans and goals as indicated by their responses on the questionnaire. Table XV shows the enrollment of boys and girls in the various high school curriculums. In general it would seem that the Industrial Arts and Home Economics curriculums have a lower enrollment than might be expected. The General curriculum is higher than might be expected.

TABLE XV

SENIOR DESCRIPTION OF HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

Program of Study	Boys		Girls		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Commercial or Business	75	7%	274	24%	349	16%
College Preparatory	467	42%	381	34%	848	38%
Shop or Industrial Arts	167	15%	1	+	166	7%
Home Economics	3	+	65	6%	68	3%
General	393	35%	390	35%	783	35%
No Response	13	1%	11	1%	24	1%

A comparison between estimated class rank and high school curriculums as shown in Table XVI seems to indicate that there is some confusion on the part of students as they plan their high school programs. The larger number enrolled in general programs in the middle and lower third might indicate many things. Two strong possibilities would be that: (1) They have not been able to make a decision about what they want to do or, (2) The kind of program that would be of interest to them is not being offered.

TABLE XVI

PER CENT OF STUDENTS IN VARIOUS HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAMS OF STUDY ACCORDING TO STUDENT ESTIMATE OF CLASS RANK

High School Curriculum	Upper Third		Middle Third		Lower Third	
	316	452	599	539	195	128
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Commercial	3% 8	19% 88	9% 52	29% 159	8% 15	20% 26
College Prep.	72% 228	53% 240	34% 204	22% 120	17% 34	13% 21
Shop or Industrial Arts	5% 17		17% 99		27% 48	
Home Economics		2% 8		9% 47		8% 10
General	18% 57	25% 115	40% 241	38% 203	47% 92	55% 71

Assuming that part time work during the school year may indicate matters relevant to this study such as financial need and/or vocational-technical interest, seniors were asked if they worked part time. Fifty-five per cent of the boys and 35 per cent of the girls said they did.

TABLE XVII

PER CENT OF SENIORS WHO WORKED PART TIME ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

Work Experience	Commercial 349	College Prep. 848	I. A. 166	Home Ec. 68	General 783
Yes	42%	43%	65%	29%	46%
No	56%	55%	32%	68%	51%
No Response	2	2	3	3	3

A comparison made between part-time work and high school program of study shown in Table XVII indicates that the percentages are fairly constant except for Industrial Art majors and Home Economic majors. Part-time work is more common for Industrial Art majors and less common for Home Economic majors.

TABLE XVIII

PER CENT OF SENIORS WORKING PART TIME DURING SCHOOL ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED CLASS RANK

	Upper Third		Middle Third		Lower Third	
Part Time Job During School	316 Boys	452 Girls	599 Boys	539 Girls	195 Boys	128 Girls
Yes	53%	32%	53%	38%	63%	38%
No	45%	66%	43%	60%	35%	60%
No Response	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%

Table XVII above, shows that class rank makes little or no difference as to whether students work part time while going to school. The lower third group of boys had a slightly higher percentage working which might indicate that there is more need for this group to have money to stay in school.

Educational Intentions of Seniors Enrolled in Spring of 1967. To get an indication of seniors' educational plans at the college level, they were asked: "If you plan to attend college at any future time, what kind of institution do you plan to enroll". The results are presented in Table XIX. Opposite each type of institution is shown the number and per cent of boys and girls who indicated it as their plan.

TABLE XIX

SENIOR INTEREST IN ATTENDING COLLEGE ACCORDING TO TYPE OF INSTITUTION

	Boys 1116		Girls 1122		Both 2238	
Type of Institution	N	%	N	%	N	%
State 4-Year College	396	35%	312	28%	708	32%
Private 4-Year College	80	7%	79	7%	159	7%
Public Junior College in this county	317	28%	319	28%	636	28%
Public Junior College elsewhere	43	4%	43	4%	86	4%
Private Junior College or Tech. Institute	98	8%	106	9%	204	9%
No Response	182	16%	262	23%	445	20%

Of the boys for example, 182 or 16% did not respond. This would indicate that they do not plan to attend a school for college level work. Of the girls, 262 or 23% did not indicate college plans, and of both sexes 445 seniors or 20% do not plan college attendance. In contrast, 1793 seniors or 80% indicated some plan for college level educational activity.

About 32% of all seniors indicated plans to attend a state 4-year college or university. More boys were planning on this type of college than girls.

About equal percentages of boys and girls are planning to attend private 4-year colleges. Equal percentages of boys and girls are planning to attend the local Community Junior College (28 per cent) and junior colleges elsewhere (4 per cent). About 9% of both sexes were planning to attend a private junior college or technical institute.

Educational institutions known to offer some post-high school level curriculums of a vocational-technical nature namely, the junior college in this county and private technical institutes, were the choices of 47% of the seniors with plans for college, or 37% of all seniors. This choice was by 44% of senior boys with plans for college, or 36% of all senior boys and 49% of senior girls with plans for college, or 37% of all senior girls.

Youth plans for period immediately after graduation. As a validity check on the responses concerning future educational plans, the seniors were asked what they plan to do on a full time basis the first year after high school graduation. Table XX shows the results by number and per cent of boys and girls according to their indicated plans for after graduation.

TABLE XX

PLANS OF SENIORS ON A FULL TIME BASIS THE FIRST YEAR AFTER HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

	1116 Boys		1122 Girls		2238 Both	
Plans for next year	N	%	N	%	N	%
Work	237	21%	331	30%	568	25%
Military Service	148	13%	11	1%	159	7%
Housewife			24	2%	24	2%
4-Year College	330	30%	237	21%	567	25%
Junior College	245	22%	136	12%	381	17%
Technical Institute	41	4%	10	1%	51	2%
Business College	14	1%	25	2%	39	2%
Vo-Tech. School	28	2%	25	2%	53	2%
3-Year Nursing School	3	+	22	2%	25	1%
Other	35	3%	278	25%	313	14%
No Response	35	3%	23	2%	58	3%

When a comparison is made between the senior plans for the first year after graduation and the various college level education they indicated they were planning to undertake as shown in Table XXI we find that 50 per cent or more did not answer the items consistently.

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*Only female respondents indicated

TABLE XXI

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT PLANS OF SENIORS ACCORDING TO THEIR PLANS FOR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER GRADUATION

	Plans for College Enrollment (Per Cent)											
	State Four Year College		Private Four Year College		Junior College This County		Junior College Else-Where		Private Junior College or Tech. Inst.		No Response	
Plans for First Year After Graduation	396	312	80	79	317	319	43	43	98	106	182	262
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
Work	10	15	9	16	24	34	21	37	29	28	42	44
Military Service	11	2	11		11	1	14		16	1	21	1
Housewife		1		4		1		5		1		4
4-Year College	63	58	70	53	3	1	7	2	3		5	4
Junior College	7	4	4	1	54	27	37	16	22	24	3	1
Technical Institute	2	+	3		2	1			20	2	3	2
Business College	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	5	2	6	.5	3
Vo-Tech. School	1	1	1		1	3	9		3	1	7	5
3-Year Nursing	+	1		4	+	3		2	1	6		
Other	3	14	1	19	4	27	2	33	2	31	3	33
No Response	1	2		1		1	2			1	15	5

Of the seniors who indicated an interest in attending a state four year college, 63 per cent of the boys and 58 per cent of the girls said that the 4 year college was their plan for next year. Seven per cent of the boys and 4 per cent of the girls in this same category indicated a plan to attend the local Community Junior College, and 10 per cent of the boys and 15 per cent of the girls plan to work.

Of the seniors who indicated they would attend the local junior college, 54% of the boys and 27% of the girls said that Junior College was their plan for next year. In addition, 24% of the boys and 34% of the girls in this same group said that they planned to work after graduation from high school. This might be an indication that many students are interested in being able to do both.

It could also be concluded that many of our graduating seniors are not quite sure what they want to do or what they might be able to do as far as enrolling in college level institutions. It should also be noted that significant percentages of seniors who indicated an interest in college institutions indicated that they planned to work. It would seem that this group would possibly be in need of the training programs that might be offered by the Area School or the Junior College.

Relationship of Perceived Academic Rank to Plans For College. Assuming that a senior's perception of his own academic ability is a significant factor in his planning of further education and training, a comparison between perceived academic rank and future plans is necessary. The actual perceived rank as shown in Table XIV indicates an apparent tendency toward overrating among the lower third. One may assume that such a tendency is likely to indicate higher goals than reality would dictate.

An analysis was made of these academic self-rankings regarding the type of college level institution seniors were interested in attending. The results appear in Table XXII.

TABLE XXII

PER CENT OF SENIORS PLANNING ON ATTENDING COLLEGE ACCORDING TO PERCEIVED CLASS RANK

Plans for college	Upper Third Boys	Upper Third Girls	Middle Third Boys	Middle Third Girls	Lower Third Boys	Lower Third Girls
State College or University	52	43	32	19	19	11
Private College or University	15	11	5	5	2	2
Public Junior College in this county	32	23	31	34	33	26
Public J. C. elsewhere	2	2	5	4	4	8
Private J. C. or Technical Institute	4	9	10	9	14	12
No Response	6	12	18	29	28	41

Ninety per cent of those who see themselves as being in the upper third of their class indicated a desire to attend some type of college level institution while about 9 per cent did not respond. Of the middle third, about 75 per cent indicated an interest in college level work, while 65 per cent of the lower third have made similar plans. It is interesting to note that about equal percentages of students from all three groups are planning to attend the Junior College. From the top to the lower third, drop in percentages of students not wanting to attend a 4-year college is reflected in the increase of students not wanting to attend any college type institution.

When comparing the estimated class rank and the plans that seniors have for the first year following graduation as shown in Table XXIII it should be noted that students who ranked themselves in the upper third have plans for more higher education than the other two groups. In the middle third group, about equal percentages plan to work as well as go to college. The highest percentage planning to work is recorded by the lower third group. More boys in this group plan to enter military service.

TABLE XXIII

PER CENT OF SENIORS CHOOSING VARIOUS PLANS FOR FIRST YEAR AFTER GRADUATION ACCORDING TO ESTIMATE OF CLASS RANK

	Upper Third		Middle Third		Lower Third	
Plans for Next Year	316 Boys	452 Girls	599 Boys	539 Girls	195 Boys	128 Girls
Work	5%	20%	25%	36%	36%	34%
Military Service	4%	.4%	14%	1%	20%	5%
Housewife		2%		3%		2%
Attend College	83%	56%	45%	21%	21%	9%
Attend Business College	1%	1%	1%	3%	2%	4%
Attend Technical School	3%	1%	7%	4%	7%	7%
Attend Nursing School		2%		2%	1%	1%
Other Plans	4%	20%	7%	30%	7%	13%

Curriculum Distribution for Seniors Planning to Attend 4-Year College. Assuming that curricular preparation has a bearing on the seniors' plans for further education and training, a cross-check was made between high school curriculums in which they were enrolled and their plans for attending various college level institutions. These data are presented in Table XXIV.

TABLE XXIV

PER CENT OF SENIORS IN VARIOUS HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUMS, BY CHOICE OF PLAN FOR COLLEGE

High School Curriculum	State 4-Year College 703	Private 4-Year College 158	Local Junior College 628	Public J. C. Elsewhere 86	Private J. C. or Tech. Inst. 201	No Response 438
Commercial	8%	5%	20%	14%	17%	26%
College Prep	59%	61%	31%	27%	32%	13%
Industrial Arts	5%	4%	8%	6%	11%	11%
Home Economics	1%	4%	4%	2%	3%	5%
General	27%	26%	37%	51%	37%	45%

Of the seniors whose plans did not include college, 45 per cent were enrolled in a general curriculum, 26 per cent in commercial, 13 per cent in college preparatory, 11 per cent in Industrial Arts of Shop, and 5 per cent were enrolled in a Home Economics curriculum.

Of the seniors who indicated interest in 4 year colleges, state supported or private, about 60 per cent were enrolled in a college preparatory program, about 26 per cent were in a general program and less than 10% were in Commercial, Industrial Arts or Home Economics.

Of the seniors who indicated interest in junior colleges, the largest percentages were enrolled in general programs, a little more than 25% were enrolled in a college preparatory program, from 14 to 20% in Commercial and less than 10% in Industrial Arts and Home Economics.

As a further indication of the relationship between high school curriculums and further educational plans, Table XXV shows the comparison of high school curriculums of seniors and their plans for the first year after graduation.

TABLE XXV

PER CENT OF SENIORS WITH LISTED INTENTIONS FOR FIRST YEAR AFTER HIGH SCHOOL, BY HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

Plans for Next Year	Commercial 349	College Prep. 848	I. A. 166	Home Ec. 68	General 783
Work	43	9	44	31	31
Military Service	3	4	22	3	9
Housewife	3			4	2
4-Year College	6	49	7		14
Junior College	11	21	6	7	18
Technical Institute	2	1	7	1	3
Business College	6			3	2
Vo-Tech. School	2	1	5	6	3
3-Year Nursing School		1	1	1	1
Other	22	9	4	40	15
No Response	1	2	3	3	3

Of the seniors enrolled in a college preparatory program 49% were planning to attend a four-year college, 21% a Junior College, 9% planned to work and the remaining 20% were distributed among several choices. Of those enrolled in Commercial programs, 43% were planning to work, 11% plan to attend a Junior College, 22% had some other plan not listed, and the remaining 24% were spread among the other choices. As might

be expected, 66% of the Industrial Arts majors planned to work or enter military service. Girls in Home Economics had a major interest in working or in "other plans". The seniors in the General program showed a wide distribution with 31% planning to work, 18 per cent planning to attend a Junior College, 15% other plans, 14% planning to attend a 4-year college and 9% planning to enter military service. The remaining 14% were about evenly distributed among the remaining choices.

Seniors were asked what 4-year college curriculum they plan to enroll in if they attended that type of institution. Table XXVI shows the responses of boys and girls to this question.

TABLE XXVI

ANTICIPATED CURRICULUMS FOR SENIORS WHO PLAN TO ATTEND 4-YEAR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	Boys 1116		Girls 1122		Both 2238	
Anticipated Curriculums	N	%	N	%	N	%
Liberal Arts	116	10%	175	16%	291	13%
Engineering, Business, Architecture, Pharmacy, Journalism, etc.	308	28%	134	12%	442	20%
Field requiring graduate study and leading to one of the learned professions	178	16%	137	12%	315	14%
Other	62	6%	70	6%	132	6%
No Response	452	41%	606	54%	1058	47%

The results of this question show that 28% of the boys were interested in Engineering, Journalism, etc., 16% in one of the learned professions, 10% in Liberal Arts, 6% in some other field and 41% indicated no interest in a 4-year curriculum. Of the girls responding, 16% indicated an interest in Liberal Arts, 12% in Engineering, Journalism, etc., and 6% have other choices.

A comparison was drawn between the high school program of study of seniors and the curriculum areas anticipated for enrollment in a 4-year college. The results in Table XXVII show that 75% of the group who were enrolled in a college preparatory high school program were planning to embark on a 4-year college curriculum. Although there was some interest shown by the other high school curriculums in the 4-year college curriculums, large percentages seem to have other plans.

TABLE XXVII

PER CENT OF SENIORS INTERESTED IN VARIOUS 4-YEAR COLLEGE CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

4-Year College Curriculums	Commercial 349	College Prep 848	I. A. 166	Home Ec. 68	General 783
Liberal Arts	5	20	5	4	12
Engineering, Business Admin., Architecture, Pharmacy, Journalism, etc.	17	25	18	6	16
Field which leads to graduate study and one of the learned professions	8	21	8	9	11
Other	6	6	5	9	5
No Response	64	25	63	72	56

As a further indication of valid interest, Table XXVIII shows a comparison of estimated class rank and interest in various 4-year college curriculums. Of the group ranking themselves in the upper third of their class, 15 per cent of the boys and 24 per cent of the girls chose the liberal arts field. In the middle group, 9% of the boys and 11% of the girls made the same choice. Nine per cent of the boys and 4 per cent of the girls in the lower third also see this as a possibility.

TABLE XXVIII

PER CENT OF SENIORS PLANNING TO CHOOSE VARIOUS 4-YEAR COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO PERCEIVED CLASS RANK

4-Year College Curriculums	Upper Third 316 Boys	452 Girls	Middle Third 599 Boys	539 Girls	Lower Third 195 Boys	128 Girls
Liberal Arts	15	24	9	11	9	4
Field like Engineering, Business Administration, Architecture, Pharmacy, Journalism	35	16	28	10	12	5
Field which leads to graduate study and one of the learned professions	25	16	14	11	7	5
Other	4	8	7	4	4	8
No Response	20	35	42	64	68	79

Those seniors indicating an interest in some field such as Engineering, Business Administration, Architecture, Pharmacy, Journalism, etc., included 35% of the boys and 16% of the girls in the upper third, 28% of the boys and 10% of the girls in the middle third and 12% of the boys and 5% of the girls in the lower third.

Interest in a field which leads to graduate study and one of the learned professions was indicated by 25% of the boys and 10% of the girls in the upper third, 14% of the boys and 11% of the girls in the middle third and 7% of the boys and 5% of the girls in the lower third.

Between 4% and 8% of all groups were interested in some other field.

The percentages of no response would indicate the portion of the group that are not interested in 4-year curriculums. The lower the seniors estimated themselves in class rank the less apt they are to be interested in 4-year college curriculums.

Parental Interest in Having Seniors Attend College. Since it has been indicated in previous data that there is considerable interest on the part of students to attend college, the feelings of parents in this regard should be assessed. Seniors were asked to indicate how they think their parents felt about their attending college. The results as shown in Table XXIX indicate that 34% of the boys and 21% of the girls feel that their parents expect them to go. Parents who want their children to attend college if the children want to represent 51% of the boys and 60% of the girls. Only about 8% of the parents don't care, according to the perceptions of the seniors. This would indicate that most parents are interested in having their children progress as far in school as possible.

TABLE XXIX

PARENTAL INTEREST IN HAVING SENIORS ATTEND COLLEGE

	Boys 1116		Girls 1122		Both 2238	
Level of Interest	N	%	N	%	N	%
Insist or expect you to go	375	34%	233	21%	608	27%
Want you to go if you want to	568	51%	678	60%	1246	56%
Don't care one way or the other	73	7%	115	10%	188	8%
Don't want you to go	4	+	28	2%	32	1%
Won't allow you to go	1	+	2	+	3	+
Don't know	29	3%	20	2%	49	2%
No Response	66	6%	46	4%	112	5%

When a comparison is made between the estimated class rank and the feelings of parents about their child attending college as shown in Table XXX, we find that the parents of the upper third group are highly interested. Of the boys, 53% are insisting that they go and 40% want them to go. The girls are just as high, 40% insist that they go and 57% want them to go. This represents over 90% of the total upper third group.

TABLE XXX

SENIORS PERCEPTIONS OF PARENTS FEELINGS ABOUT COLLEGE ATTENDANCE FOR THEIR CHILDREN ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED CLASS RANK

Parents Feelings as Interpreted by Students	Upper Third 316 Boys	452 Girls	Middle Third 599 Boys	539 Girls	Lower Third 195 Boys	128 Girls
Insist on going	53%	32%	28%	15%	21%	3%
Want them to go	40%	57%	56%	65%	53%	54%
Don't care	4%	6%	6%	11%	14%	23%
Don't want them to go		1%	1%	2%		7%
Don't know	1%		3%	2%	6%	7%
No Response	3%	4%	7%	4%	5%	5%

Of the middle third group of seniors 28% of the boys and 15% of the girls said their parents insisted that they go to college. Fifty six per cent of the boys and sixty five per cent of the girls said their parents wanted them to go. It should be noted that particularly the boys seem to have somewhat more pressure from their parents than the girls are experiencing.

In the lower third, 21% of the boys and 3% of the girls' parents are insisting on college attendance while 53% of the boys and 54% of the girls' parents want them to go.

Reasons for Plans Not Including College Attendance. Since this study is designed for the purpose of determining the need for educational services not now generally available, the reasons for youth not attending college should be assessed. Seniors were asked what the most important reason was for not now planning to go to college. The results as shown in Table XXXI would seem to indicate that no one reason can be identified as being the most significant.

TABLE XXXI

WHY SENIORS ARE NOT NOW PLANNING TO GO TO COLLEGE

Reasons for not planning college	Boys 1116 N	%	Girls 1122 N	%	Both 2238 N	%
Tired of school	63	6	48	4	111	5
Want to work and make money	66	6	149	13	215	10
Can't afford it	92	8	97	9	189	8
Parents don't want me to	1	+	4	+	5	+
Can be successful without college	13	1	13	1	26	1
Waste of time	10	1	1	+	11	+
Couldn't make good enough grades	94	8	59	5	153	7
Want to get married	11	1	52	5	63	3
Plan to get training other way	105	9	197	18	302	13
Other	114	10	108	10	222	10
No Response	548	49	494	44	1042	47

About 9% of the boys and 18% of the girls are planning to get training in some other way. Eight per cent of the entire group of seniors said they couldn't afford it. 10% said that they wanted to work and make money and 7% said that they couldn't make the grades necessary.

Senior Interest in Junior College Programs. Of the total senior survey group of 2238, a junior college program of some kind was the choice of 722 boys and girls. This represents approximately 1/3 of the total group. In order to accomplish the aim of this study it is important that we examine the responses of seniors as they pertain to junior college programs.

All seniors in the survey group were asked what curriculum areas offered at the local junior college might be of interest to them. The results are shown in Table XXXII. Of the boys, 20% are interested in a University Parallel Program, 20% semi-professional or technical, 24% general, and 8% Basic Remedial to get ready for college level work. Of the girls, 23% indicated an interest in a university parallel program, 22% semi-professional or technical, 16% general and 9% Basic Remedial. About 28% of both boys and girls indicated no interest in Junior College curriculums.

TABLE XXXII

HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS INTEREST IN CURRICULUM AREAS AT LOCAL COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE

	Boys 1116		Girls 1122		Both 2238	
Curriculum Area	N	%	N	%	N	%
University Parallel	227	20	254	23	481	21
Semi-professional Technical	225	20	252	22	477	21
General Education	269	24	180	16	449	20
Basic Remedial	90	8	106	9	196	9
No Response	305	27	330	29	635	28

In order to determine if the various curriculums chosen by seniors was valid, a comparison was made with their estimated class rank as shown in Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII

PER CENT OF SENIORS INTERESTED IN VARIOUS JUNIOR COLLEGE CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO PERCEIVED CLASS RANK

	Upper Third		Middle Third		Lower Third	
Curriculums	316 Boys	452 Girls	599 Boys	539 Girls	195 Boys	128 Girls
University Parallel	45	44	13	9	3	5
Semi-professional	12	16	26	29	15	16
General Education	13	11	27	20	34	17
Remedial Program	2	4	8	12	17	20
No Response	28	25	26	30	31	40

Of the boys, 45% in the upper third, 13% in the middle third and 3% in the lower third indicated an interest in the University Parallel Curriculum. Forty-four per cent of the girls in the upper third, 9% in the middle third and 5% in the lower third selected the University Parallel Program. Those selecting the semi-professional curriculum included 12% of the boys and 16% of the girls in the upper third, 20% of the boys and 29% of the girls in the middle third, and 15% of the boys and 16% of the girls in the lower third.

Those selecting the general education program included 13% of the boys and 11% of the girls in the upper third, 27% of the boys and 20% of the girls in the middle third and 34% of the boys and 17% of the girls in the lower third.

Those selecting the basic remedial curriculum which would be designed to help them prepare to do college level work was selected by 2% of the boys and 4% of the girls in the upper third, 26% of the boys and 30% of the girls in the middle third and 31% of the boys and 40% of the girls in the lower third. These results show the upper third of the senior group is more interested in the university parallel program, the middle third show the most interest in the semi-professional or technical curriculum and the lower third is drawn more toward the general and basic remedial curriculums.

A comparison was also drawn between the high school program of study of seniors and their interest in various Junior College curriculums. The results are shown in Table XXXIV.

Of seniors enrolled in the commercial program in the high school, 31% indicated an interest in the semi-professional or technical curriculum of the Junior College, 16% were interested in the general education curriculum, 11% university parallel and 10% basic remedial.

TABLE XXXIV

PER CENT OF SENIORS INDICATING INTEREST IN VARIOUS JUNIOR COLLEGE CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

Junior College Curriculums	Commercial 349	College Prep. 848	I. A. 166	Home Ec. 68	General 783
University Parallel	11	39	2	6	13
Semi-professional Technical Occupational	31	16	33	21	21
General Education	16	17	20	26	25
Basic (Remedial) Program	10	3	13	19	12
No Response	31	25	33	28	30

Of seniors enrolled in a college preparatory high school program, 39% are interested in a university parallel program, 17% in a general program, 16% in semi-professional or technical and 3% in a basic remedial program.

The senior survey group enrolled in an Industrial Arts or shop curriculum in the high school indicated interest in Junior College curriculums such as, 2% University Parallel, 33% semi-professional or technical, 20% general education and 13% basic remedial. Home Economics majors were very similar with 6% choosing University Parallel, 21% semi-professional or technical, 26% general education and 19% basic remedial curriculums.

Of the 783 seniors enrolled in a general high school program 13% indicated an interest in University Parallel programs, 21% in semi-professional or technical, 25% general education and 12% basic remedial program.

Technical Curriculums of Interest to High School Seniors. Since this study is concerned with the need for establishing vocational and technical programs to serve the needs of the community, the seniors were asked what occupational curriculums they might be interested in if they attended the Junior College. The results are shown in Table XXXV.

TABLE XXXV

EXPRESSED INTEREST IN OCCUPATIONAL CURRICULUMS AT THE LOCAL JUNIOR COLLEGE BY CURRENT HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

Possible Junior College Curriculums	Boys 1116 N	%	Girls 1122 N	%	Both 2238 N	%
Business Management Data Processing Accounting	156	14%	204	18%	360	16%
Engineering or Industrial Technology	241	22%	13	1%	254	11%
Agriculture, Forestry, Conservation	43	4%	12	1%	55	2%
Health Occupations	44	4%	135	12%	179	8%
Public Service	48	4%	72	6%	120	5%
Restaurant or Hotel Management	7	1%	3	+	10	+
Basic (Remedial)	145	13%	138	12%	283	13%
No Response	342	39%	545	49%	977	44%

Sixteen per cent of the seniors indicated an interest in Business Management, Data Processing, or Accounting, 11% indicated Engineering or Industrial Technology, 8% Health Occupations, 5% Public Service and 2% Agriculture, Forestry or Conservation. Restaurant and Hotel management had less than 1% response.

In order to evaluate these choices, a comparison was made between the estimated class rank and the occupational curriculums chosen. Table XXXVI shows that 16% of the boys and 19% of the girls in the upper third indicated an interest in the general field of business. In the middle third, 14% of the boys and 20% of the girls chose business and in the lower third, 11% of the boys and 7% of the girls made the same choice.

TABLE XXXVI

PER CENT OF SENIORS INTERESTED IN ENROLLING IN VARIOUS JUNIOR COLLEGE OCCUPATIONAL CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED CLASS RANK

	Upper Third		Middle Third		Lower Third	
Junior College Occupational Curriculums	316 Boys	452 Girls	599 Boys	539 Girls	195 Boys	128 Girls
Business Management, Data Processing or Accounting	16	19	14	20	11	7
One of the fields of Engineering or Industrial Technology	24	2	23	1	15	2
Agriculture, Forestry, Conservation	4	1	4	1	4	2
Health Occupations	5	15	4	11	3	9
Public Service	3	8	6	6	2	4
Restaurant or Hotel Management		1	1		1	
Basic Courses	15	18	14	9	6	6
No Response	33	38	36	52	57	70

The area of industrial technology drew a heavy response from the boys with 24% of the upper third, 23% of the middle third and 15% of the lower third making this choice.

As might be expected, the health occupations had a greater response from the girls than the boys. Fifteen per cent of the upper third girls, 11% of the middle third girls and 9% of the lower third girls indicated an interest in the health field. For the boys, 5% of the upper third, 4% of the middle third and 3% of the lower third made this same choice.

Three per cent of the boys and 8 per cent of the girls in the upper third indicated an interest in public service occupations along with 6 per cent of the boys and girls in the middle group and 2 per cent of the boys and 4 per cent of the girls in the lower third.

About 4 per cent of the boys in all groups indicated an interest in Agriculture, Forestry or Conservation along with 1 to 2% of the girls.

There seems to be a general lack of interest of all levels in the restaurant and hotel management field.

One other comparison was made between the high school program of study and interest in possible occupational programs at the Junior College. The results as shown in Table XXXVII would indicate that high school students tend to continue in the same general areas or fields of instruction.

Thirty four per cent of the seniors who were enrolled in a commercial program in high school would like to continue in a business oriented program.

Seniors who were enrolled in a college preparatory program expressed a wider spread of interests, with 13% responding to the curriculums in Business, Industrial Technology and Health Occupations.

The Industrial Arts majors were slanted toward Industrial Technology with 26% indicating an interest in this field. The girls who were in Home Economics programs indicated little interest in a Junior College occupational program. Sixteen per cent chose business, 6% health occupations and 4% public service. The seniors enrolled in a general high school program were spread among several areas with 14% selecting

PER CENT OF SENIORS INTERESTED IN VARIOUS JUNIOR COLLEGE OCCUPATIONAL CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

Junior College Curriculums	Commercial 349	College Prep. 848	I. A. 166	Home Ec. 68	General 783
Business Management, Data Processing, Acct.	34	13	6	16	14
Field of Engineering or Industrial Tech.	2	13	26	1	11
Agriculture, Forestry, Conservation	1	3	2		3
Health Occupations	5	13	1	6	6
Public Service Field	2	6	4	4	7
Restaurant or Hotel Management			1		1
Basic Courses	7	17	6	10	12
No Response	49	34	54	62	47

Business, 11% Industrial Technology, 7% public service, and 6% health occupations. Anywhere from 7 to 17% were interested in basic courses which might indicate some reservation on the part of seniors as to their probable success in college level programs.

Senior Plans for next year in comparison with Junior College Programs.

In order to analyze the stated interests of seniors in Junior College curriculums, Table XXXVIII shows a comparison of these interests with the plans that seniors had for the first year after graduation from high school.

TABLE XXXVIII

SENIOR INTEREST IN VARIOUS JUNIOR COLLEGE CURRICULUMS ACCORDING TO PLANS FOR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER GRADUATION

Senior Plans for First Year	Business Mgt., Data Processing, Accounting		Engineering, or Ind. Technology		Agriculture, Forestry or Conservation		Health Occupations		Public Service		Restaurant or Hotel Management		Basic Course	
	156	204	241	13	43	12	44	135	72	42	7	3	145	138
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
(PERCENT)														
Work	11	32	15		16	25	16	16	15	24	14	66	8	14
Military Service	4		13	8	12		7	2	7	2	29		8	
Housewife		2						1		5				1
Four Year College	30	11	34	62	40	50	36	28	19	55	29	33	34	38
Junior College	40	15	19	15	23	17	34	14	18	36	29		41	24
Tech. Institute	3	+	7	8	2		2		1				1	1
Business College	3	5			2		4	1	1				1	1
Vo-Tech. School	1		3		2			1		2			1	1
3-Year Nursing Program		+						13						
Other	3	33	5	8		8		22	3	38			1	20
No Response	4	1	3		2			2	1	10			3	1

Of the 156 boys who indicated an interest in the Business curriculum, 11% plan to work, 4% plan to enter military service, 30% plan to attend a four year college, 40% plan to attend the Junior College, 3% plan to attend a business college or Technical Institute and 1% a Vocational-Technical School. Of the 204 girls indicating an interest in business programs at the Junior College, 32% plan to work, 2% plan marriage, 11% plan to attend a 4-year college, 15% plan to attend the Junior College, 5% plan to attend a Business College and 33% indicated other plans of one kind or another.

Of the 241 boys who indicated an interest in an engineering or Industrial Technology curriculum at the Junior College, 15% plan to work, 13% plan to enter military service, 34% plan to attend a 4-year college, 19% plan to attend Junior College, 7% a Technical Institute, and 3% plan to attend a Vocational-Technical School.

Of the 55 boys and girls who indicated an interest in agriculture, forestry or conservation 42% plan to attend a 4-year college, 22% plan to attend Junior College and 18% plan to work.

Of the 44 boys who indicated an interest in health occupations at the Junior College, 36% plan to attend a 4-year college, 34% plan to attend Junior College and 16% plan to work. Of the girls who were interested in health occupations, 28% plan to attend a 4-year college, 14% plan to attend Junior College, 16% plan to work and 13% plan to enter a 3-year nursing program.

Of the boys who were interested in public service programs, 19% plan to attend a 4-year college, 18% plan to attend the Junior College, 15% plan to work and 7% plan to enter military service.

The results of the comparison for restaurant or hotel management is not indicative because of the number of responses involved. Those seniors who indicated an interest in a basic course follow the same pattern with 41% of the boys and 24% of the girls planning to attend Junior College, 34% of the boys and 38% of the girls planning to attend a 4-year college, and 8% of the boys and 14% of the girls plan to work.

Senior Interest in Types of Training or Education. The senior survey group was asked what kinds of occupational education and training would be of most interest to them. The results as shown in Table XXXIX show that 20% of the boys and 12% of the girls are interested in some sort of apprenticeship program. On the job training was of interest to 36% of the boys and 40% of the girls. Correspondence courses did not attract many with 1% of the boys and 3% of the girls indicating interest. Twelve per cent of the boys and 17% of the girls indicated an interest in attending the Area Vocational-Technical School full time. For seniors, the adult education program does not have much attraction with 1% of the boys and 5% of the girls having interest. Twelve per cent of the boys and two per cent of the girls plan to receive training in the military service. About 8% of the seniors indicated no interest in any type of occupational education or training.

TABLE XXXIX

SENIOR INTEREST IN TYPES
OF TRAINING OR EDUCATION

	Boys 1116		Girls 1122		All Seniors 2238	
Types of Training	N	%	N	%	N	%
Apprenticeship	227	20	133	12	360	16
On-the-job Training	397	36	452	40	849	38
Correspondence	13	1	30	3	43	2
Full Time AVTS	129	12	188	17	317	14
Adult Education	15	1	60	5	75	3
Military Service	136	12	19	2	155	7
Other	126	11	137	12	263	11
No Response	73	7	103	9	176	8

In order to get some indication of potential enrollment in the proposed Area Vocational-Technical School the seniors were asked the level of interest they might have in attending such an educational program. The results are shown in Table XL.

TABLE XL

SENIOR INTEREST IN ATTENDING A PUBLICLY SUPPORTED AREA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

	Boys 1116		Girls 1122		Both 2238	
Indicated Interest	N	%	N	%	N	%
Definitely would attend	118	11	86	8	204	9
Probably would attend	458	41	469	42	927	41
Probably would not attend	372	33	419	37	791	35
Definitely would not attend	153	14	132	12	285	13
No Response	15	1	16	1	31	1

Of the boys, 11% said they definitely would attend, 41% probably would attend, 33% probably would not attend, and 14% said they definitely would not attend. Of the girls, 8% said they definitely would attend, 42% probably would attend, 37% probably would not attend, and 12% definitely would not attend.

When the results of these responses were compared with the high school program of study for these seniors as shown in Table XLI it should be noted that interest seems to be at about the same level for all curriculums. Of the 349 commercial majors, 7% said they definitely would attend, 49% said they probably would attend, 36% probably would not attend and 7% definitely would not attend.

TABLE XLI

PER CENT OF SENIORS INTERESTED IN ATTENDING AVTS ACCORDING TO HIGH SCHOOL PROGRAM OF STUDY

Interest in AVTS	Commer-cial 349	College Prep. 848	I. A. 166	Home Ec. 68	General 783
Definitely would attend	7	6	19	13	11
Probably would attend	49	30	54	49	48
Probably would not attend	36	42	20	28	32
Definitely would not attend	7	20	5	7	9
No Response	1	1	1	1	1

Of the 848 seniors in a college preparatory program, 6% said they definitely would attend, 30% said they probably would attend, 42% said they probably would not attend and 20% said they definitely would not attend.

Of the 166 Industrial Arts majors, 19% said they definitely would attend, 54% probably would attend, 20% probably would not attend and only 5% said they definitely would not attend.

Of the 68 Home Economics majors in high school, 13% said they definitely would attend, 49% said they probably would attend, 28% probably would not attend and 7% said they definitely would not attend.

Of the 783 seniors enrolled in a general high school program, 11% said they definitely would attend, 48% probably would attend, 32% probably would not attend, and 9% definitely would not attend.

The results of the analysis seem to indicate that a large percentage of high school seniors are not able to rule out completely the possibility that they might want to attend the Area Vocational Technical School. At the same time they are somewhat reserved at this time to commit themselves to definite attendance. Many want to try college but realize they may need this kind of program to fall back on.

In order to have as much information as possible concerning the potential students that might attend the Area Vocational Technical School, an analysis was made between the estimated class rank of seniors and their stated interest in attending the AVTS as shown in Table XLII.

Of the 316 boys who estimated that they were in the upper third of their class, 7% indicated that they definitely would attend the AVTS, 28% probably would, 40% probably would not, and 24% definitely would not. Of the girls in this upper third group, 7% said they definitely would attend, 31% probably would, 45% probably would not and 17% definitely would not attend.

Of the 599 boys who estimated their class rank in the middle third, 11% said they definitely would attend the area school, 47% said they probably would, 31% probably would not, and 10% definitely would not. Of the 539 girls in the middle third, 8% said they definitely would attend, 49% probably would, 32% probably would not, and 9% definitely would not attend.

TABLE XLII

INTEREST EXPRESSED BY SENIORS IN ATTENDING AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL ACCORDING TO ESTIMATED CLASS RANK

	Upper Third		Middle Third		Lower Third	
Interest in Attending Area School	316 Boys	452 Girls	599 Boys	539 Girls	195 Boys	128 Girls
Definitely would	7	7	11	8	16	10
Probably would	28	31	47	49	45	52
Probably would not	40	45	31	32	30	30
Definitely would not	24	17	10	9	9	6
No Response	1	1	2	2	0	2

Of the boys who felt they were in the lower third of their graduating class, 16% said they definitely would attend the area school, 45% probably would, 30% probably would not and 9% definitely would not attend. Of the girls in the lower third group, 10% said they definitely would attend, 52% probably would, 30% probably would not and 6% definitely would not.

This comparison seems to show that the lower the students are academically in comparison with their peers, the more apt they are to be interested in attending the area school, however, all groups are reluctant to rule this kind of training completely out of their possible plans.

It is necessary for us to know what students plan to do when there is no vocational-technical education facility for them to attend. An analysis was made between the expressed interest of seniors in attending the proposed AVTS and their plans for the first year after graduation. The results are shown in Table XLIII.

Of the 118 boys who said they definitely would attend the Area Vocational-Technical School 28% plan to work, 19% plan to enter military service, 13% plan to attend a 4-year college, 14% plan to attend the Junior College, 4% a Technical Institute, 2% Business College, 8% a Vocational-Technical School, and 3% had other plans. Of the 86 girls who said they definitely would attend an AVTS, 26% plan to work, 1% plan to enter military service, 1% plan on marriage, 13% plan to attend a 4-year college, 15% plan to attend Junior College, 3% Business College, 4% a Vocational Technical School, 2% plan a 3-year Nursing program and 33% have other plans.

Of the boys who probably would attend an Area Vocational-Technical School, 26% plan to work, 14% plan military service, 19% plan to attend a 4-year college, 25% plan to attend the Junior College, 6% plan to attend a technical institute, 2% Business College, 2% a Vocational-Technical School and 4% have other plans. Of the girls who probably would attend an AVTS, 36% plan to work, 1% plan military service, 2% plan marriage, 11% plan to attend a 4-year college, 10% plan to attend the Junior College, 1% a Technical Institute, 3% a Business College, 2% a Vocational-Technical Institute, 2% a 3-year Nursing program and 29% have other plans.

Of those boys and girls who said they probably would not or definitely would not attend an AVTS, over 50% are planning to enroll in a college level program.

TABLE XLIII

SENIOR INTEREST IN ATTENDING AN AREA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL IF IT WERE IN OPERATION ACCORDING TO PLANS FOR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER GRADUATION

	Definitely would attend		Probably would attend		Probably would not attend		Definitely would not attend	
	118	86	458	469	372	419	153	132
Plans for after graduation	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(PER CENT)								
Work	28	26	26	36	19	28	8	12
Military Service	19	1	14	1	12	1	10	0
Housewife	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	6
Four Year College	13	13	19	11	37	28	58	42
Junior College	14	15	25	10	22	14	18	10
Technical Institute	4	0	6	1	2	1	1	1
Business College	2	3	2	3	1	1	0	2
Vo-Tech. School	8	4	2	2	2	2	1	0
3-Year Nursing Program	0	2	+	2	+	2	1	1
Other	3	33	4	29	3	19	1	21
No Response	8	1	3	1	1	2	1	2

Occupational Training Plans of Youth. Since this study was concerned with occupational training, seniors who indicated that they definitely or probably would attend an Area Vocational-Technical School were asked what kind of training program they might be interested in taking. They were given a list of 65 possible choices with one of them being a blank for write-in choices. The responses were tabulated and Table XLIV lists the training programs that 5 or more seniors chose.

The office occupations were the top three choices with 235 selecting secretarial, accounting, and clerical training programs. In all there were 36 occupational areas that had at least 5 responses.

It should be noted that aircraft maintenance, commercial art, nursing, banking, interior decorating, management training, and several of the health occupations technologies are of interest to seniors and are not now being offered in any of our publicly supported educational institutions.

TABLE XLIV

INTEREST OF SENIORS IN POSSIBLE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMS

Occupation	Boys	Girls	Both
Secretarial	1	93	94
Accounting	34	38	72
Clerical	4	65	69
Aircraft Maintenance	55	5	60
Elec. Data Processing	40	20	60
Cosmetology	1	55	56
Electronics Technology	53	0	53
Commercial Art	18	26	44
Automotive Service Mech.	39	1	40
Music	17	24	41
Homemaking	0	36	36
Architectural Drafting	32	2	34
Nursing	1	33	34
Banking	15	17	32
Interior Decorating	4	23	27
Welding	26	0	26
Printing	24	0	24
Drafting Technology	20	1	21
Automotive Technology	18	2	20
Management Training	16	3	19
Bookkeeping	9	9	18
X-Ray Technology	7	10	17
Chemical Technology	12	4	16
Child Day Care	3	11	14
Body & Fender Repair	14	0	14
Agriculture Related Occupations	11	2	13
Dental Technology	11	2	13
Dental Office Assistant	1	11	12
Salesmanship	12	0	12
Apparel Industry	2	10	12
Practical Nursing	0	10	10
Communications Technology	4	3	7
Diesel Mechanics	6	0	6
Food Service Trades	1	4	5
Laboratory Technology	1	4	5
Medical Office Assistant	0	5	5

SUMMARY

1. The vast majority of the 2238 seniors in the survey group who were contacted in this study are long time residents. Sixty-five per cent have lived here ten years or more, 83 per cent six years or more, and 94 per cent three years or more.

2. Of the total group of seniors in the survey group, 16 per cent were enrolled in a commercial or business curriculum in high school, 38 per cent in college preparatory, 7 per cent Industrial Arts, 3 per cent Home Economics and 35 per cent in a general program.

3. More than 60 per cent of the seniors who perceive their academic rank in the upper third of their class are enrolled in a college preparatory high school program. Of those seniors who judged themselves to be in the middle and lower thirds of their classes, nearly 50 per cent were enrolled in a general high school program.

4. Many of the seniors have shown financial need and/or vocational technical interest by way of part-time work while attending high school. Fifty-five per cent of the boys and 35 per cent of the girls so indicated. It seems that perceived class rank or high school program of study makes little or no difference as far as the need or desire for part-time work.

5. Parents in the study area generally have a favorable attitude toward continued education. Eighty-three per cent of all seniors saw their parents either wanting them to go on if they wanted to, or insisting or expecting them to. In contrast, one per cent of all seniors said their parents did not want them to attend college.

6. According to seniors' plans for additional education, an Area Vocational Technical School might apply to about 24 per cent of all senior boys and to 32 per cent of all senior girls. This would be a total of 649 seniors or 29 per cent of the total group.

7. According to senior interest expressed for Junior College level education, area facilities might attract 32 per cent of the boys and 32 per cent of the girls. This would be a total of 716 seniors. According to follow-up records available since 1961 approximately 25% of graduating seniors attend a 2-year college and approximately 25% attend 4-year colleges.

8. When seniors were asked about their plans for the first year after graduation, 25 per cent plan to work, 25 per cent plan to attend a four year college, 17 per cent Junior College and 14 per cent had other plans. When these plans are compared with educational plans a conflict develops and only 60 per cent of those interested in a 4-year college plan to attend the first year after graduation. Of those interested in attending a Junior College only about 40 per cent plan this as their major activity the first year after graduation.

9. When the seniors were asked why they were not now going to college 5 per cent said they were tired of school, 10 per cent wanted to work and make money, 8 per cent can't afford it, 7 per cent couldn't make good enough grades and 13 per cent said they plan to get training in other ways.

10. Present high school curriculums show large enrollments in the general curriculum among those unlikely to continue their education. This includes 45 per cent of the boys and girls not planning college. Twenty-six per cent of the group not planning college were enrolled in a commercial program. Of the balance not planning college, 13 per cent were in college preparatory program, 11 per cent in Industrial Arts or Shop and 5 per cent were in a Home Economics program.

11. About 9 per cent of the seniors who perceive their academic rank to be in the top third of their class are not planning to attend a college level institution, 23 per cent of the middle third and 34 per cent of the lower third.

12. When all seniors were asked what general Junior College curriculum they might be interested in taking, 21 per cent indicated university parallel and an equal number chose semi-professional or technical, 20 per cent chose a general program and 9 per cent indicated they would probably want a general remedial program.

13. Seniors choices of semi-professional or technical curriculums indicated 16 per cent interested in Business Management, Data Processing or Accounting, 11 per cent Engineering or Industrial Technology, 8 per cent Health Occupations and 5 per cent Public Service.

14. When seniors responded to the question of what kind of occupational education they were interested in, 38 per cent are expecting it on the job, 16 per cent through apprenticeship, 14 per cent plan to attend an AVTS, 11 per cent other and 7 per cent in military service. Adult education and correspondence courses are only planned by 2 to 3 per cent.

15. Of the total group of seniors 9 per cent said they definitely would attend the AVTS, 41 per cent said they probably would attend and 48 per cent definitely or probably would not attend.

16. Seniors in a college preparatory program are least apt to be interested in the AVTS with 6 per cent saying they definitely would attend and Industrial Arts majors are most apt to attend with 19 per cent saying they definitely would attend.

17. Seniors in the middle and lower third of their class show more interest in the AVTS than the top group. Very few students are definitely ruling out the possibility of attending this kind of school.

18. Senior interest in occupational training programs is broad and includes the general areas of office training, industrial technology, health occupations, mechanics, distributive occupations, trade and industrial occupations, and service occupations.

CHAPTER III

A STUDY OF RECENT HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

Introduction. In assessing the educational needs for vocational-technical training, a study of graduates' experience and desires is necessary. Assuming the area graduates of previous years are similar to those who will follow for a few years, considerable confidence can be placed in them as a source of information for educational planning. Patterns of occupational and educational pursuits, residential distribution, characteristics and interests are not likely to vary markedly or rapidly with future groups of graduates, barring a major political or economic change.

Methods of Studying Graduates. Lists of high school graduates and their last known addresses were obtained from all high schools in Wyandotte County for the years 1962, 1964, and 1966. Questionnaires were prepared in final form by members of the Youth and Adults subcommittee and the Director of Pupil Personnel Services.

During the spring of 1967, approximately 6,500 questionnaires were mailed to graduates with a cover letter and an enclosed stamped and addressed return envelope. No particular effort was made to code or identify the questionnaire except for the high school and the year of graduation. Many were returned for lack of sufficient address.

Responses were received from 20% of the total group. The largest response was from the class of 1966 with 27%. The class of 1964 had a 20% response and the 1962 class a 12% response. It is not possible to know for certain but there seemed to be no reason to suspect any bias in responses relating to sex, year, or school district. However, post-high school attendance experience of all schools in the study indicates that approximately 50% of all graduates continue their education in either a 4-year college or junior college the next fall after graduation. Of the graduates responding, 60% had attended a 4-year college or junior college. Either the response to this study is biased in favor of graduates who continued their education or a sizeable group of graduates delay further education beyond the first year following high school graduation. The number of graduates (as reported later in this chapter) who were found to be continuing their schooling on a part or full time basis would seem to lend support to the assumption of little if any bias in favor of those who had continued their education.

Mobility and Nature of Student Population. Of all respondents, 84% said they lived in the study area, and another 3% lived adjacent to it. Seventy three per cent said they have never left the area and another 5% lived in the county over three years before leaving. Out migration of youth seems to occur relatively slowly as shown in Table XLV.

TABLE XLV

WHERE GRADUATES ARE LIVING AT PRESENT TIME

Location	Graduates Total	Graduates Percent
Kansas City, Kansas	757	58%
Wyandotte County (outside Kansas City, Kansas)	344	26%
Outside Wyandotte County but in a county immediately adjacent to Wyandotte County	38	3%
Elsewhere in Kansas	48	4%
In the metropolitian area of Kansas City, Missouri	24	2%
Outside of Kansas	88	7%

Of those graduates responding only 10% said they lived in the county less than one year after graduation.

To give some indication of the background of the group surveyed, they were asked some questions concerning their personal situation at the time of the survey. Twenty-three per cent of the graduates were married, Seventy-five per cent were single and had never been married and less than 2% had been married but were not living with their spouse for one reason or another.

Of those graduates who were married at the time of the survey, 15% had been married less than six months, 19% between six months and a year, 22% between one and two years, 40% between two and five years and 2% over five years. Three per cent were married before graduating.

Of the 326 graduates who were married, 177 (14% of the total group) indicated that they had children. Within the group that have children, 73% have one child, 23% two children, 3% three children and one respondent indicated six children.

It seems that a large portion of the group are waiting until they have completed their educational plans and become established in a job before they are taking on the responsibilities of marriage.

Economic and Occupational Status of Graduates. About 629 or 48% of the graduates said they were presently employed full-time in a paying job. About 294 or 22% said they were employed part-time. Twenty-six per cent said that they were not employed in a paying job, while about 43 or 3% did not respond to the question.

Where employed in a full time paying job or serving in the military service, the gross weekly salary bracket of responding graduates was indicated to be $59.99 or less by about 13% of the respondents. Over 53% indicated their weekly salary bracket to be $60.00 to $99.99. About 20% said theirs was $100 to $134.99 and 4% said theirs was $135 or more per week. About 44% of the total group did not respond, which would indicate that, for the most part, only the full-time employed persons responded to the question.

Current Educational Status of Graduates. In order to have an accurate picture of the current educational status of graduates they were asked if they were attending any school at the present time. The results are shown in Table XLVI.

TABLE XLVI

PER CENT OF GRADUATES ATTENDING SCHOOL AT PRESENT

Present Educational Status	Graduating Class 1962	1964	1966
Yes, full time	12%	41%	54%
Yes, part time	11%	6%	4%
No	76%	51%	40%
No Response	3%	1%	2%

Of the 1962 graduates, 12% were attending school full time, 11% part-time and 76% were not attending school. Of the 1964 graduates, 41% were attending full time, 6% part-time and 51% were not attending school. The 1966 graduates had the largest group in school with 54% attending full time, 4% part-time and 40% not attending.

It is interesting to note that as the years after graduation increase, full time school attendance decreases and part-time school increases. This would have implications for the adult education program.

For the purpose of this study it is important to know what educational institutions graduates are attending. The responses to this question are shown in Table XLVII. Of the total responses for each graduating class, 20% of the respondents of the 1962 class are in a school situation, 39% of the 1964 group adn 54% of the graduates of 1966.

TABLE XLVII

SCHOOLS GRADUATES ARE ATTENDING AND PER CENT OF GRADUATES IN ATTENDANCE

Educational Institutions	Graduating Class 1962	1964	1966
University of Kansas	6	11	10
Kansas State	.5	2	4
KSTC Emporia	4	9	4
KSC Pittsburg	1	4	3
UMKC	3	2	1
Donnelly		2	6
KCK Com. J.C.		.1	20
Other Pub. J.C.	2	1	+
Other College or University in Kansas	1	4	3
Military Service	2	1	2
No Response	80	61	46

Respondents were asked to indicate how well high school prepared them for college. The results, tabulated in Table XLVIII, suggest that most of those who had gone to college regarded their high school preparation as being "very good in some ways" or "fair". Only sixteen per cent rated their preparation as "excellent", and at the other extreme only nine per cent felt that it had been "inadequate".

They were also asked how well high school prepared them for employment. Of the 903 graduates who entered employment following graduation, 43% of them, (386) appraised their high school preparation as very good in some ways, but could have been better, and 21% (186) appraised it as fair. Twenty-four per cent, or (215) thought their preparation was excellent; while 13% or (116) thought theirs was inadequate. The opinions at both extremes, excellent and inadequate, were greater among these graduates than among those who responded as having attended college after graduation.

TABLE XLVIII

GRADUATES" OPINIONS OF HIGH SCHOOL PREPARATION BY PER CENT

Quality of Preparation	For those who attended college after graduation	For those who entered employment after graduation
Inadequate	9%	13%
Fair, all could have been better	21%	21%
Very good in some ways, but could be better in others	55%	43%
My preparation was excellent	16%	24%

The Educational Experience of Graduates After Leaving High School. While about 70% of the responding graduates reported formal schooling after graduation, a much greater majority (90% of the 1,300 men and women) have had further training or education of some kind, with over 44% presently attending a school full or part-time. Thirty-five per cent had attended a 4-year college or university, 27% a community or junior college, 3% a business college and 6% a trade or technical school.

Keeping in mind that some graduates have had more than one kind of further education, over 17 per cent have had on-the-job training, and about 3% have had military service school. About 9% reported no additional training or education. Table XLIX shows the type of further training or education graduates have had according to graduation date.

TABLE XLIX

TYPE OF FURTHER TRAINING OR EDUCATION SINCE GRADUATION FROM HIGH SCHOOL

Education or Training	Graduates 1962	1964	1966
No additional training	9%	8%	11%
On-the-job training	19%	18%	15%
Business College	3%	3%	2%
Trade or technical school	5%	6%	6%
Junior College	23%	24%	31%
College or university	35%	38%	31%
Adult Ed at local high school		.2	
Correspondence course	1	.2	.4
Military service school	4	2	3
No Response	1	2	2

These results would seem to indicate that the educational experiences of graduates have remained fairly constant over the past 5 years.

Relationship of High School Curriculum and Type of Further Education.

Of the 68 males who followed an industrial arts or vocational education program in high school, 84% reported further education or training. Sixteen per cent had on the job training, 6% attended business college, 19% had trade or technical training, 21% attended junior college, and 10% attended a college or university.

Of the 231 graduates who reported having been in a business education or commercial program in high school, 37% received on the job training, 6% went to business college, 4% went to a trade or technical school, 6% attended a college or university, and 24% attended Junior College. It can also be determined from data shown in Table L that 54% of the 625 graduates who completed a high school college preparatory curriculum had attended a college or university and 30% attended Junior College. About 4% of the graduates who had taken a college preparatory curriculum attended either a business college or a trade or technical school. It is interesting to note that 9 per cent of the graduates who completed a college preparatory curriculum either have had no training or received their training on the job.

Girls majoring in homemaking were distributed throughout most educational and training opportunities except the 4-year college and university. Of the graduates who completed a general program in high school, 24% attended a college or university, 3% a business college, 30% a Junior College, 9% a trade or technical school and 18% had on-the-job training.

TABLE L

HIGH SCHOOL CURRICULUM AND TYPE OF FURTHER EDUCATION OR TRAINING

Type of further Education	College Prep.	Business Ed.	Ind. Arts Voc. Ed.	Home-making	General	Other
Totals Enrolled	625	231	68	31	263	43
College or Univ.	54%	6%	10%	-	24%	21%
Business College	2%	6%	1%	6%	3%	-
Junior College	30%	24%	21%	13%	30%	21%
Trade or tech. School	2%	4%	19%	23%	9%	7%
On-the-job training	7%	37%	16%	16%	18%	35%
No additional training	3%	21%	15%	32%	10%	12%
No Response	1%	1%	1%	10%	1%	-

Interest of Graduates in Further Education. Respondents were asked if they were presently interested in further education or training. These responses are shown in Table LI. The results show that 76% or 987 of the respondents indicated an interest in further education and training. Eighteen per cent indicated no interest and 6% did not respond.

TABLE LI

GRADUATES INTERESTED IN OPPORTUNITY FOR FURTHER TRAINING OR EDUCATION

Graduates	Total	Per Cent
Yes	987	76%
No	237	18%
No Response	80	6%

When asked what type of further education or training they were interested in taking, the graduates responded as shown in Table LII.

TABLE LII

TYPE OF FURTHER EDUCATION OR TRAINING GRADUATES DESIRE

Graduates	Total	Per Cent
College, leading to a bachelor's degree	603	46%
Community college semi-professional or technical education	233	18%
Post-high school vocational-technical training	148	11%
No Response	320	25%

Of the total respondents, 46% indicated an interest in college, leading to a degree, 18% were interested in a semi-professional or technical curriculum and 11% were interested in a vocational-technical program. About 25% did not respond to this item. This might be an indication that not all the respondents were sure just what training they want even though they feel the need for additional educational experiences.

Those graduates who did not attend any post-high school institution were asked specifically what kind of education or training they would have been interested in taking had it been available. The results shown in Table LIII indicate that 146 or 11% would be interested in Junior College, 206 or 16% in a 4-year college or university, 162 or 12% in a vocational-technical school and 727 or 56% did not respond.

TABLE LIII

INTEREST OF GRADUATES WHO DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL AFTER GRADUATION IN LOCAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES HAD THEY BEEN AVAILABLE

Graduate	Total	Per Cent
A community junior college located in the area where you lived	146	11%
A four year college or university	206	16%
A vocational-technical school	162	12%
None	63	5%
No Response	727	56%

Graduates were asked to evaluate the availability of opportunities in the community for youth to receive education or training beyond high school. As the results show in Table LIV, about 50% indicated that in their opinion there was a fair amount of opportunity, 24% said that the opportunities were adequate and 21% felt youth should have more available opportunities. The high percentage ranking the available opportunities as fair were probably influenced by the fact that there has been a college transfer program offered by the local junior college for many years which has given many students an opportunity to continue their education in the local area.

TABLE LIV

WHAT GRADUATES THINK ABOUT AVAILABILITY OF OPPORTUNITIES WHICH YOUTH HAVE IN THE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT IN WHICH THEY GRADUATED FOR RECEIVING TRAINING OR EDUCATION BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL

Graduates	Total	Per Cent
Adequate for all who desire more school	310	24%
Fair amount of opportunity but not all youth who desire more training find what they want available	668	51%
Poor opportunities, local youth should have more available opportunities	279	21%
No Response	47	4%

To get a further indication of the kinds of post high school education or training the graduates might have been interested in taking had it been available at the time that they graduated from high school, they were asked to indicate their preferences. The results are shown in Table LV.

TABLE LV

PER CENT OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES WHO WOULD HAVE BEEN INTERESTED IN POST HIGH SCHOOL VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL OR SEMI-PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Interest of Graduates	Junior College (Semi-professional and technical)	Area Vocational-Technical School
Definitely would have taken advantage of opportunity	19%	17%
Might have stayed home and taken advantage of it	28%	27%
Not interested	44%	49%
No Response	9%	7%

Relationship of Parents' Attitudes and Current Interest in Education. Parental opinion from the graduates' viewpoint generally supports further education. About 82%, or 1,077 said their parents either wanted them to go to college if they wanted to, or insisted that they go. Of the 211 who said their parents insisted that they go, 182 attended a college or university as shown in Table LVI. Of the 866 whose parents wanted them to go to college if they wanted to, 566 did attend college; 300 did not attend.

About 9%, or 118 of the graduates, saw their parents as indifferent or negative. Of this group, 35 attended a college or university and 83 did not. Five graduates indicated that their parents would not let them go to college and none of them did. Observation reveals that the more insistent the parents were, the more apt the respondents were to attend a college or university.

TABLE LVI

PERCEIVED PARENTAL ATTITUDE ABOUT FURTHER EDUCATION

Parental Attitude about College Attendance	Attended College or University	Did not attend College or Univ.	All Respondents
Insisted I go	182	28	211
Wanted me to go if I wanted to	566	285	866
Indifferent	26	68	96
Did not want me to go	9	13	22
Wouldn't let me go	-	5	5
No Response	7	92	104

From these data one can conclude that in the Wyandotte County area there is a direct positive relationship between perceived parental attitudes about going to college and whether respondents had, in fact, attended a college or university.

TABLE LVII

HOW EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SCHOOL SERVICES OR FACILITIES HELPED GRADUATES

School Services	GOOD	FAIR	POOR
Counseling services	39% (507)	39% (512)	18% (233)
Library materials on occupations	34% (439)	45% (585)	17% (219)
Offering many courses to choose from	42% (549)	41% (535)	13% (176)
Assistance in finding part-time employment	16% (205)	24% (313)	50% (658)
Social activities	45% (591)	39% (515)	10% (135)
Someone I could confide in about personal problems	23% (305)	29% (384)	38% (502)
Athletics	50% (655)	27% (347)	15% (196)

Respondents opinions about the help of school services and facilities were solicited. The results are shown in Table LVII. One area where there was majority opinion was "Assistance in Finding Part-Time Employment". Fifty per cent, or 658 of the graduates indicated this service to be poor. "Someone I Could Confide In About Personal Problems" was also rated poor by 502, or 38%.

The other area of majority agreement was in the area of athletics where 50% of the graduates rated the program good. The social activities for high school students was rated good by 45% of the graduates, as was also "Offering Many Courses to Choose From", with 42%. Counseling services were rated 39% good and 39% fair. Library materials was rated fair by 45% of the graduates responding.

TABLE LVIII

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIPS OF GRADUATES ACCORDING TO FURTHER EDUCATION

Number of Organizations	Attended College or University Percent	Did not Attend College or University - Percent
None	23%	21%
One	26%	28%
Two to Five	46%	43%
More than Five	3%	4%
No Response	2%	3%

Relationship of College Attendance and Civic Participation. Most of the graduates now belong to one or more local (Civic) organizations, as shown in Table LVIII, with practically no difference between those that attended college and those who did not. Of the group who attended college, 23 per cent do not belong to any organization, 26% belong to one, 46 per cent two to five and 3% more than five. Of the group who did not attend college, 21% do not belong to any organization, 28% belong to one, 46% two to five and 4% more than five. According to this particular group that responded to the questionnaire, the level or type of education seemed to have no bearing on civic participation.

Evaluation of High School Services by Graduates. To give graduates further opportunity to suggest improvements for the high school program, they were asked what types of special courses they wish they could have taken while in high school. Of all respondents, 38% wished they could have taken a speed reading course, 30% feel they could have benefited from an orientation in study habits, 12% desired additional advanced mathematics and 9% indicated other than the above. Eleven per cent did not feel any special courses were necessary. The results are illustrated in Table LIX.

TABLE LIX

TYPE OF SPECIAL COURSES GRADUATES WOULD HAVE TAKEN IN HIGH SCHOOL HAD THEY BEEN AVAILABLE

Type of Special Course	Total Responding	Percent
Speed Reading	592	38%
Orientation in study habits	450	30%
Advanced mathematics	192	12%
Other	145	9%
None	162	11%

When asked how much help they had received from their local high school in deciding what occupation they wanted to "settle down in", graduates responded as shown in Table LX.

TABLE LX

AMOUNT OF HELP GRADUATE HAD IN DECIDING WHAT OCCUPATION TO SETTLE DOWN IN

Graduates Responses	Total	Percent
A lot of help	100	8%
Considerable help	176	13%
Some Help	279	21%
Little or no help	456	35%
No Response	293	22%

Eight percent of the respondents said they had received a lot of help, 13% received considerable help, 21% had received some help, 35% had received little or no help and 22% did not respond. (These results would seem to have some implication for improving the counseling procedures and means for students to receive additional occupational information. The results were consistently poor both from those who attended college and from those who did not.).

Why Graduates Are Not Attending School. Since the purpose of this study is to provide guidance for the development of additional educational facilities, it is important to know what reasons are given for not seeking further education and training beyond high school. The graduates were asked to indicate the most important reason why they were not in some kind of post-high school program. The results are shown in Table LXI.

TABLE LXI

REASONS GRADUATES ARE NOT GOING TO SCHOOL NOW

Graduates Responses	Total	Percent
Do not have time	74	6%
Opportunity not available within the community	15	1%
Financial reasons	189	14%
Family responsibilities	91	7%
Not interested	85	7%
Already have completed the school I attended after high school	66	5%
Too difficult to make grades	28	2%
Didn't take college preparatory subjects	29	2%
Now in military service	58	4%
No Response	669	51%

Financial reasons was the reason given by 14% of the graduates for not being in school. Six per cent said they didn't have time, 7% indicated family responsibilities, 7% were not interested, 5% had already completed the school they were attending and 4% were in military service. "Too difficult to make grades" and "Didn't take college preparatory subjects" were each listed by 2% of the group . Only one percent felt that the opportunity wasn't available. Fifty-one percent did not respond.

If graduates had not attended school after graduation, they were asked if they would have done so provided more financial assistance had been available. As shown in Table LXII, 19% indicated they would have gone to school, 12% said no and 42% said the question did not apply to them. Twenty-seven per cent did not respond. Of the 255 who said they needed financial help, 55 attended either a 4-year college or a junior college.

TABLE LXII

GRADUATES WHO WOULD HAVE CONTINUED THEIR EDUCATION IF MORE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE HAD BEEN AVAILABLE

Graduates Responses	Total	Percent
Yes	255	19%
No	151	12%
Does not apply	544	42%
No Response	354	27%

Future Occupational Plans of Graduates. In order to evaluate the stability of the occupational choices of graduates, they were asked if they had decided what kind of work they wanted to be doing 10 years from now. The results indicated that 65% had made a firm decision regarding this question and 32% had not decided.

Of the 723 responses of specific job titles given by the graduates as jobs they would like to be doing 10 years from now, 48% indicated a professional occupation, 7% managerial, 13% semi-professional or technical, 6% skilled, 12% clerical, and 3% service. Ten percent said they wanted to be housewives. These choices seem to be somewhat unrealistic inasmuch as the statistics for Kansas show that about 13% of the employed are working at the professional level, 9% managerial, 14% clerical, etc.,This would be another indication that people in general have set their goals at a level higher than many will be able to attain.

For the purpose of this report, it is important that we know how much interest there is on the part of high school graduates in taking courses of a vocational-technical nature. Graduates were asked if they would be interested in taking courses in a trade or vocational field. The results shown in Table LXIII indicates that 35% or 434 would be interested, 32% or 395 were uncertain and 33% or 419 said they were not interested. These results would seem to indicate that many of the local graduates feel a need for the opportunity to gain occupational skills or upgrade their current skill level.

TABLE LXIII

GRADUATES' INTEREST IN TAKING COURSES IN A TRADE OR VOCATIONAL FIELD

Graduates' Response	Number	Percent
Yes	434	35%
No	419	33%
Uncertain	395	32%

Table LXIV shows a list of occupations that graduates indicated an interest in pursuing as a training program. A wide variety of interest is shown ranging from the highly technical program to the lower levels of skilled and semi-skilled occupations. Very few of the occupations listed would help meet the training needs of physically or mentally handicapped persons.

TABLE LXIV

OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING INTERESTS OF GRADUATES IF GRADUATE ANSWERED YES TO PREVIOUS QUESTION - CHOICE

Occupation	Total
Accounting	62
Secretarial	37
Electronic Data Processing	31
Clerical	27
Commercial Art	24
Cosmetology	21
Interior Decorating	20
Aircraft Maintenance	17
Electronics Technology	17
Music	15
Nursing	15
Architectural Drafting	15
Homemaking	14
Bookkeeping	13
Management Training	13
Medical Technology	12
Dental Office Assistant	11
Banking	10
Printing	10
X-Ray Technology	9
Medical Office Assistant	8
Automotive Service Mechanic	8
Dental Hygienist	8
Building Trades	7
Communications Technology	7
Drafting Technology	6
Body & Fender Repair	6
Child Day Care	5
Mechanical Technology	5

SUMMARY

Data obtained from a study of recent high school graduates may be summarized as follows:

1. Eighty-four per cent of the 1,304 respondents are area residents. While 70% indicated they had formal schooling beyond high school, 90 per cent indicated they had participated in some type of additional training or education.

2. About 48 per cent of the respondents indicated present employment in a full-time paying job, with about half making between $60.00 and $99.99 per week. Twenty per cent reported more than $100.00 per week and 13% reported less than $60.00 per week.

3. Of all respondents, 14% indicated their reason for not going on to school to be financial, 7% have family responsibilities and an equal number were not interested. Nineteen per cent indicated they might have continued their education if financial assistance had been available.

4. About 82% of the graduates believed their parents either wanted them to go to college if they wanted to, or insisted that they go.

5. About 36% of the graduates said they would have definitely taken advantage of vocational-technical or semi-professional educational programs at a junior college or an area vocational-technical school had it been available when they graduated. Another 56 per cent said they might have been interested in these opportunities.

6. The large majority of graduates from all curricula but Homemaking, have had further training or education of some kind. The next highest incidence of training after college or junior college was on-the-job training.

7. Thirty-five per cent of the graduates indicated an interest in taking courses of a vocational-technical nature. This would validate the assumption that the proposed development of semi-professional, technical and vocational programs is justified, for persons who have recently graduated from high school.

8. Present interests of graduates would indicate the desirability of providing educational programs in business education, electronic data processing, commercial art, cosmetology, interior decorating, aircraft maintenance, electronics, nursing, architectural drafting, management training, medical technology, dental office assistant, banking, and printing.

9. About 51 per cent of the graduates indicated that the availability of post high school education and training was only fair but not all could find what they wanted, and 21 per cent said that the opportunities were poor.

10. About 76% of the graduates who went on to college said their high school preparation was fair or very good, as compared with 64% of those who entered employment who said their high school preparation was fair or very good. A larger portion of those who entered employment indicated their high school preparation to be excellent than did college enrollees.

11. About 56% of the graduates felt their high schools gave them only "some help" or "little or no help" in selecting an occupation.

12. The largest proportion of high school graduates felt their high school services were "good", social activities, athletics and variety of courses being so designated. Counseling services were ranked equally "good" and "fair". Library materials on occupations was ranked as "fair". Assistance in finding part-time employment, and assistance with personal problems were rated "poor".

13. About 76 per cent of the respondent graduates said they were interested in further education, with 46% interested in a bachelor's degree, 18% in semi-professional or technical education and 11% interested in vocational-technical training.

14. About 38% of the graduates responding would have liked to have had a course in speed reading in high school and 30% would have liked to have had an orientation in study habits.

15. It would appear that both the local junior college (if it develops a broad program of semi-professional and technical education) and the proposed area vocational-technical school (when it is established and operating) can expect significant numbers of enrollments from young adults of the community. Programs for industrial technologies, business fields, health services, and engineering technologies seem to be of greatest interest to recent graduates.

CHAPTER IV

A STUDY OF PARENTS OF EIGHTH GRADERS

Introduction. The Youth and Adults Sub-Committee, in a procedure for gathering information and opinions from residents of the study area, were faced with choosing a segment of the adult population that did not include any of the other groups that were being surveyed.

It was suggested by our consultant, that the "parents of eighth graders" be the sample group and the committee concurred. A questionnaire was prepared by the committee with the help of Prof. Harris of the University of Michigan. These questionnaires were sent home with the students in April, 1967. Out of approximately 3,500 students enrolled in the eighth grades of the study area schools, 2,066 responses were received which were coded and processed through the computer in the School District #500 main office.

As in all previous surveys of this study, every school in the county is represented in the results of this questionnaire. A breakdown of the 2,066 responses by schools indicated that Bonner Springs represented 1% of the responses, Highland Jr. High 6%, Pierson Jr. High 6%, Coronado Jr. High 10%, Arrowhead Jr. High 12%, West Jr. High 7%, Northwest Jr. 12%, Central Jr. 14%, Northeast Jr. 8%, Argentine Jr. 3%, Rosedale Jr. 5%, and the Parochial schools as a group 16%.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY GROUP

Several of the questions asked in the questionnaire were designed to provide indications of the background of the parent group selected. Where the answers to the questions might have been biased by the fact that only one parent might be answering, responses for both the mother and father were requested.

Mobility of Parents of Eighth Graders. One of the indicators of stability of population is the length of residence in an area by individuals in the population. As has been demonstrated by previous surveys in this study, the Wyandotte County area is characterized by this stability, as indicated in Table LXV.

TABLE LXV

LENGTH OF TIME PARENTS HAVE BEEN IN THE STUDY AREA

Length of Time	Number of Respondents	Percent
Less than one year	62	3.0
One to five years	156	7.5
Five to ten years	205	9.9
Over ten years	1563	75.6
No Response	80	3.8
Total	2066	99.8

Of the total group, 75.6 per cent have lived in the area more than 10 years and 85.5 per cent have been residents more than five years. Thus, over 8 out of 10 families with children currently in the eighth grade have resided in the area more than five years. If the pattern of stability continues as it is at present, then 8 out of 10 of the eighth graders referred to in this report will be in the schools of this area as seniors.

Educational Status of Parents of Eighth Graders. According to many educational studies over the past thirty years, there is a close relationship between the educational attainments of parents and their plans and aspirations for the education of their children. In general, parents seem to be more concerned and aware of the importance of education in our complex society. It is also evident that the educational level of training for many jobs is rising and that the percentage of jobs in technical and skilled areas is increasing rapidly. The level of educational attainment of the parents is summarized in Table LXVI.

Seventy-two per cent of the fathers and 79.9 per cent of the mothers, or 75.8 per cent of both, have no formal education beyond high school. It is interesting to note that 83.7 per cent of the respondents expect their son or daughter to attend a vocational-technical school, junior college or 4-year college after graduation from high school. (This information will be presented in detail later in this chapter).

TABLE LXVI

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF PARENTS OF EIGHTH GRADERS

Educational Level	FATHERS N	FATHERS %	MOTHERS N	MOTHERS %	BOTH N	BOTH %
Elementary K-6	153	7.4	65	3.1	218	5.2
Junior High	416	20.1	393	19.0	809	19.5
Some High School	373	18.0	482	23.3	855	20.6
High School Grad.	548	26.5	714	34.5	1262	30.5
Business School, Tech., School, Nursing, Technical Inst.	87	4.2	148	7.1	235	5.6
Some College	214	10.3	140	6.7	354	8.5
College Grad.	76	3.6	62	3.0	138	3.3
Advanced Degree	57	2.7	14	.6	71	1.7
No Response	142	6.8	48	2.3	190	4.5

Of the fathers, 20.8% continued their education beyond high school with 4.2% attending a business or technical school, 10.3% having some college, 3.6% graduating from college and 2.7 having an advanced degree. Of the mothers, 19.7% continued their education beyond high school with 7.1% attending a business, technical, or nursing school; 6.7 having some college; 3.0% graduating from college and .6% having an advanced degree.

Location of Employment for Head of the Household. An important and rather obvious aspect of the area employment picture is the fact that many residents commute to jobs outside of the Study Area. Along with the general information "how many?" an attempt was made to determine which localities outside the Study Area drew part of the work force. This information deals with the employment of parents and does not include any young adults that might be living with parents.

TABLE LXVII

Location of Employment	FATHER N	FATHER %	MOTHER N	MOTHER %
Wyandotte County	1117	54	593	28.7
Johnson County	55	2.6	423	20.4
Leavenworth County	22	1.0	32	1.5
Kansas City, Missouri	501	24.2	142	6.8
Other Location	135	6.5	135	6.5
Unemployed	37	1.7	322	15.5
No Response	109	5.2	388	18.7

Slightly over half of the fathers work in the Study Area, while 34 per cent commute to other localities. Of the mothers, 28.7 per cent work in the Study Area and 35.2 per cent commute. These figures indicate that any future consideration of vocational-technical programs should include the employment needs of the major areas of Kansas City, Missouri and Johnson County, as well as local needs. Letters from representative companies are included in Appendix G.

Type of Employment for the Head of the Household. In addition to the location of employment it was deemed advisable to determine the type of employment of the head of the household. Respondents were asked to indicate their occupation by specific title. These occupations were then by major classification as shown in Table LXVIII.

TABLE LXVIII

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT FOR THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Type of Employment	Number	Percent
Professional	50	2.4
Managerial	114	5.5
Semi-Professional	98	4.7
Clerical	19	.9
Skilled	344	16.6
Semi-Skilled	418	20.2
Service	279	13.5
Unskilled	535	25.8
Retired	4	.1
No Response	209	10.1

Of the heads of households responding, 25,8% were employed in unskilled occupations, 20.2% semi-skilled, 16.6% skilled, 13.5% in service occupations, 5.5% managerial, 4.7% semi-professional and 2.4% professional. These indicated employment levels are very similar to the educational level as indicated earlier in this chapter.

These results would also indicate that many of the people who are working in the higher level occupations are not residing in the Wyandotte County school districts.

PARENTS ASSESSMENTS AND EXPECTATIONS

As a means of developing a frame of reference, the parents were asked to indicate their educational expectations or plans for their eighth grade child following graduation from high school. It was fully realized that many, if not most, of the parents have not examined this question fully, and have not come to considered decisions. The question was asked, however, to provide the parents with a point of reference for responding to the questions that followed.

Parents Expectations For Their Eighth Grade Child. The parents were asked,"In view of your child's scholarship so far in school, How much further education do you plan for him (her) to complete?" The responses as shown in Table LXIX indicate that 39.9% would like for their child to attend a 4-year college. This is about 15% higher than the number that currently are entering college the first year after high school graduation, Twelve percent said they did not plan for their child to continue in a school of any kind after graduation, 22.7% indicated an interest in an Area Vocational-Technical School, 21% indicated an interest in a junior college and 4.1% did not respond.

Of this group, 905 parents selected areas of training which are post high school but less than a baccalaureate degree program. Some of the parents probably chose the junior college program with a transfer to a four year institution in mind. However, a portion of the students this category represents will probably enroll in terminal courses of an occupational nature. It seems important to note that 43.7% of the parents responding chose an education institution that would provide vocational-technical programs.

TABLE LXIX

PARENTS EXPECTATIONS FOR THEIR EIGHTH GRADE CHILD

Expectation	Number	Percent
None beyond High School	249	12%
Area Vocational-Technical School	470	22.7%
Community Junior College	435	21.0%
4-Year College or University	826	39.9%
No Response	86	4.1%

As a further means of having parents be as realistic as possible in answering specific questions concerning their own children, they were asked who they felt should go to college, including junior college. The results are shown in Table LXX.

TABLE LXX

PARENTS FEELINGS CONCERNING WHO SHOULD ATTEND COLLEGE, INCLUDING JUNIOR COLLEGE

Who Should Attend College	Number Responding	Percent
Those with superior academic ability only	31	1.5%
Those with ability who have the financial means	146	7.0%
All who have the ability to profit from either academic or semi-professional and technical education regardless of financial means	1758	85%
Other	57	2.7%
No Response	74	3.5%

These responses would indicate that a very large majority feel that anyone who has the ability to profit from a post high school educational program should have the opportunity to pursue that course regardless of financial means. This would also indicate that practically all parents want a program offered that will be of benefit to their child.

Parents were also asked how certain they were that their children would attend college. Almost 34% said that they were definitely planning on their child attending college, 26.9% said they probably would attend, 25.6% uncertain, 11.9% probably would not attend and 1.7% did not respond. These results are shown in Table LXXI.

TABLE LXXI

PARENTS' PLANS FOR CHILD TO ATTEND COLLEGE

College Plans	Number of Respondents	Percent
Definitely Plan on his (her) attending	698	33.7
Probably will attend	556	26.9
Uncertain	529	25.6
Probably will not attend	247	11.9
No Response	36	1.7

Parents were then asked to indicate what plans they had made to finance their child's education and training after high school. The results as shown in Table LXXII indicate that 30.0% have no plan at present, 12.1% have a definite educational savings program, 21.4% of the parents indicated that they would help financially but they expect their child to have a partial scholarship, and 17.8% expect their child to earn a major part of his (her) expenses. These results are in direct agreement with the feeling of parents as to who should go to college. (85% felt that those who could benefit should be able to go to college regardless of financial means).

TABLE LXXII

PARENTS' PLANS FOR FINANCING CHILDS EDUCATION AND TRAINING AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

Plan for Financing Education	Number of Respondents	Percent
Do not expect child to attend college	176	8.5
No Plan at Present	620	30.0
Definite savings program	251	12.1
Will help child, but expect scholarship	443	21.4
Training at Gov't. expense	31	1.5
Child to earn major portion	369	17.8
Other	137	6.6
No Response	39	1.8

PARENTS PLANS FOR CHILD TO ATTEND COLLEGE ACCORDING TO PLAN TO FINANCE EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAM

Plans for Financing	Definitely Plan on His (Her) Attending 698	Probably Will Attend 556	Uncertain 529	Probably Will not Attend 246
Do not expect child to attend college	1.8%	2.3%	5.1%	48.3%
No Plan at Present	9.3%	24.6%	59.3%	38.2%
Definite educational savings program	26.6%	9.3%	5.1%	1.6%
Help child, but expect a partial scholarship	35.2%	27.6%	6.6%	1.6%
Training at government expense	1.1%	1.6%	1.8%	1.2%
Child to earn major part	18.1%	24.6%	17.3%	4.8%
Other	9.4%	8.0%	3.4%	2.0%

The results of a comparison between the plans of parents to have their eighth grade child attend college and their plans to finance this kind of education, as shown in Table LXXIII indicate that there is a definite relationship between the desire for their child to attend and the financial planning and help that the child might expect. Of parents who definitely plan for their child to attend college, 26.6% have a definite savings program and 35.2% are expecting to help their child financially. Only 18.1% expect their child to earn a major portion of the expenses.

Of those parents who said that their child will probably attend college, only 9.3% have a definite savings program 27.6% are planning to help with the cost and 24.6% said they expected their child to earn a major part of the cost. Of those parents who are uncertain, 59.3% have no plan at present, 5.1% have a definite savings program, 6.6% will help financially and 17.3% expect child to earn a major part of the cost.

Even though there is a positive relationship between these two factors, there is also an indication that not all parents who would like for their child to attend college are preparing to handle the financial burden that college attendance brings.

Parents were then asked to indicate their interest in having their child prepare for entry into a skilled trade, a semi-professional, technical, or middle level business occupation, or a professional career. They were also asked if they were interested in having their child attend the local community junior college for two years preparatory to transferring to a 4-year college. The results are shown in Table LXXIV.

TABLE LXXIV

PARENTS' INTEREST IN HAVING CHILD PREPARE FOR VARIOUS LEVEL OCCUPATIONS AND COLLEGE TRANSFER PROGRAMS

Interest of Parent	Skilled Trade		Semi-Professional, Tech., or middle level Business Occupations		Professional Career		College Transfer Program	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	1108	53.6	966	46.7	944	45.6	963	46.6
No	453	21.9	452	21.8	456	22.0	449	21.7
Uncertain	481	23.2	607	29.3	645	31.2	635	30.7
No Response	24	1.1	41	1.9	21	1.0	19	.9

These results indicate a great deal of conflict on the part of parents in trying to decide just what educational programs they would like for their child. With approximately 50% affirmative response to each area, it is difficult to evaluate. Parents seem to want to keep as many educational avenues open as possible.

In order to try to clarify this conflict, a cross comparison was made between the occupational levels indicated and the amount of further education parents indicated they wanted for their child. The results are shown in Tables LXXV, LXXVI, and LXXVII.

TABLE LXXV

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATIONAL PLANS TO INTEREST IN ENTERING A SKILLED TRADE

	Educational Plans			
Interest In Skilled Trade	None beyond High School	AVTS	Junior College	4-Year College
Yes	53.8%	86.5%	61.8%	30.6%
No	8.8%	3.6%	12.6%	42.0%
Uncertain	36.5%	9.3%	24.8%	25.7%

TABLE LXXVI

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATIONAL PLANS TO INTEREST IN ENTERING THE SEMI-PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL OR MIDDLE LEVEL BUSINESS OCCUPATIONS

	Educational Plans			
Interest in Semi-Professional Occupations	None Beyond High School	AVTS	Junior College	4-Year College
Yes	28.1%	61.0%	71.7%	31.9%
No	22.4%	11.2%	7.3%	36.6%
Uncertain	48.9%	27.6%	19.0%	28.8%

Table LXXVII

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EDUCATIONAL PLANS TO INTEREST IN ENTERING A PROFESSIONAL CAREER

	Educational Plans			
Interest in Professional Career	None beyond high school	AVTS	Junior College	4-Year College
Yes	9.6%	20.6%	30.5%	80.6%
No	46.9%	40.4%	25.2%	3.6%
Uncertain	42.1%	38.5%	43.6%	15.3%

The greatest consistency seems to be between those who were interested in a skilled trade and attendance at the AVTS (86.5%) those interested in a professional career and 4-year college attendance (80.6%), and those interested in a semi-professional career and Junior College attendance (71.7%). The fact that 61% of those interested in attending the AVTS indicated an interest in the semi-professional, technical and middle level business occupations is also significant in terms of the current law governing the operation of Area Vocational Technical Schools. Consistency is also shown by the parents interested in the AVTS for their child by the fact that only 3.6% rejected the possibility of entering a skilled trade and 11.2% rejecting the semi-professional etc., occupations. This same consistency is shown by the fact that only 7.3% of those interested in attending junior college rejected the semi-professional and technical occupations.

It is easy to see from the information presented that there is a great deal of confusion on the part of parents as to what they might expect from their children. It is shown by the high percentages of uncertainty in all education plans.

Parents were then asked if they would plan to send their child to the Area Vocational Technical School offering a variety of occupational fields, for high school or post high school training. The results as shown in Table LXXIX indicate that there is a great deal of interest on the part of parents in having this kind of education and training available for their children.

Table LXXIX

INTEREST OF PARENTS IN HAVING THEIR CHILD ATTEND THE AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Interest of Parents	Number Responding	Percent
Yes	750	36.3
No	359	17.3
Uncertain	904	43.7
No Response	53	2.5

Thirty-six per cent of the parents said they would be interested in sending their child to this kind of training program, 17% said they were not interested, and 43.7% said they were uncertain.

Table LXXX shows a comparison between the interest parents have in their child attending college and their interest in having them attend the Area Vocational-Technical School. The results of this comparison show that the more positive the parents are about their child attending college the less interest is shown for attendance at AVTS. This trend varies only with the group who will probably not attend college and this variance would indicate that these parents are not interested in having their child attend any post high school training program.

Table LXXX

INTEREST EXPRESSED IN CHILD ATTENDING COLLEGE COMPARED WITH INTEREST IN CHILD ATTENDING AREA VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

	Interest in College			
Interest in AVTS	Definitely Plan To Attend 698	Probably Will Attend 556	Uncertain 529	Probably Will Not Attend 246
Yes	25.2%	41.0%	45.3%	38.6%
No	34.3%	11.5%	3.7%	11.7%
Uncertain	38.3%	45.6%	48.5%	46.7%

The fact that 38.3% of the parents who said their child definitely plans to attend college were uncertain about AVTS would indicate that the parents are still somewhat hesitant to reject completely the possibility that their child may need this kind of training if the attempt in college is unsuccessful.

Parents of eighth graders were then asked to indicate what course of instruction they would like available for their child either at the Area Vocational-Technical School or the Community Junior College. Table LXXXI reflects the responses in rank order for all occupations that received five responses or more.

Table LXXXI

INTEREST OF PARENTS OF EIGHTH GRADERS IN VARIOUS FIELDS OF OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING FOR THEIR CHILDREN JUNIOR COLLEGE OR AVTS

Occupational Fields	Responses
Secretarial	180
Nursing	138
Automobile Service Mechanic	71
Music	67
Cosmetology	54
Architectural Drafting	37
Commercial Art	37
Clerical	34
Accounting	33
Electronics Technology	33
Electronic Data Processing	31
Drafting Technology	30
Medical Technology	29
Mechanical Technology	29
Aircraft Maintenance	26
Bookkeeping	24
Homemaking	21
Interior Decorating	16
Electricity	16
Practical Nursing	15
Automotive Technology	14
Radio-Television Technology	14
Machinist Trades	13
Nurse Aide	11
Apparel Industry	10
Banking	10
Welding	10
Laboratory Technology	9
Management Training	8
Cabinet Maker	8
Body and Fender Repair	8
Agricultural Related Occupations	7
Building Trades	7
Child Day Care	7
Dental Office Assistant	7
Salesmanship	7
X-Ray Technology	6
Diesel Mechanics	6
Chemical Technology	6
Communications Technology	5

In addition, parents were asked to indicate what kind of educational programs they might be interested in for themselves. The results, as shown in Table LXXXII indicate that about 14% of the parents are interested in completing the requirement of high school equivalence, 6.8% would like to take work leading to a college degree, 21.4% would be interested in job improvement courses, (26.3% of the fathers and 16.5% of the mothers) and 18.4% are interested in courses for self improvement. According to these responses, 58% of the fathers and 66.2% of the mothers are interested in some sort of educational program. This fact has tremendous implications for the development of an adult education program in this community.

Table LXXXII

INTEREST OF PARENTS IN ADDITIONAL EDUCATION

Educational Programs	Father N	Father %	Mother N	Mother %	Total N	Total %
None	451	21.8	452	21.8	903	21.8
Work on High School Diploma	234	11.3	337	16.3	571	13.7
Work on College Degree	134	6.4	148	7.1	282	6.8
Courses for Job Improvement	544	26.3	342	16.5	886	21.4
Courses for Self Improvement	263	12.7	499	24.1	762	18.4
Other	22	1.0	40	1.9	62	1.5
No Response	418	20.2	248	12.0	666	16.1

The parents were then asked to indicate what areas of instruction they would be presently interested in studying. The purpose of this question was to get some indication of interest on the part of parents for adult education programs. The results are shown for both mothers and fathers in Table LXXXIII.

Table LXXXIII

INTERESTS OF PARENTS IN ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Adult Education Program	Number of Respondents Father	Mother	Total
Interior Decorating	11	131	142
Secretarial	4	123	127
Accounting	42	63	105
Management Training	84	14	98
Homemaking		96	96
Nursing	9	84	93
Automotive Service Mechanic	82	3	85
Cosmetology	1	77	78
Practical Nursing	2	75	77
Electronic Data Processing	29	43	72
Bookkeeping	9	62	71
Clerical	5	61	66
Apparel Industry	4	51	55
Music	16	37	53
Salesmanship	39	12	51
Electronics Technology	49	2	51
Machinist Trades	50		50
Nurse Aide		47	47
Building Trades	46	1	47
Welding	45	1	46
Radio Television Technology	42	3	45
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	42	1	43
Furniture Upholstery	17	20	37
Electricity	36	2	38
Mechanical Technology	33	3	36
Commercial Art	8	24	32
Homemaker's Aides		31	31
Cabinet Maker	30		30
Medical Office Assistant	1	29	30
Food Service Trades	10	18	28
Drafting Technology	13	11	24

Diesel Mechanics	24		24
Appliance Repair	21	3	24
Advanced Trade Training, Supervision	20	4	24
Body and Fender Repair	22	1	23
Agricultural Related Occupations	17	6	23
Banking	14	9	23
Automotive Technology	20	2	22
Printing	16	6	22
Retail Selling	10	10	20
Child Day Care	3	16	19
Architectural Drafting	14	4	18
X-Ray Technician	4	12	16
Medical Records Librarian	2	13	15
Laboratory Technology	3	12	15
Medical Technology	5	10	15
Hotel and Motel Housekeeping	5	9	14
Hydraulic & Pneumatic Controls	13		13
Communications Technology	6	5	11
Janitor	7	2	9
Chemical Technology	8		8
Office Machine Repair	7		7
Carpet and Tile Work	7		7
Dental Hygienist	6		6

SUMMARY

Data obtained from parents of children in the eighth grade may be summarized as follows:

1. The survey found that 75.6 percent of the parents of eighth graders have lived in the area at least ten years and 85.5 percent have resided in the area more than five years. In viewing the employment pattern, it was found that 54 percent of the fathers and 28.7 percent of the mothers are employed in the study area while 39 percent of the fathers and 37 percent of the mothers commute to jobs outside of Wyandotte County.

2. Parents were asked to indicate their formal educational levels and it was found that 72 percent of the fathers and 79.9 percent of the mothers have had no formal education beyond high school. Only 3.6 percent of the fathers and 3.0 percent of the mothers had graduated from college. It was also found that the large majority of fathers are working below the Professional-Managerial level.

3. Parents were then asked to express their present expectations about post-high school education for their son or daughter. Approximately 40 percent indicated they expected the child to attend a 4-year college or university, while 21 percent expected attendance at the Junior College and about 23% at the Area Vocational-Technical School. Eighty-five percent of the parents felt that all who have the ability to profit from either academic or semi-professional and technical education at the college or junior college should be able to attent regardless of financial means.

4. Parents were asked how certain they were that their child would attend college. Thirty-four percent definitely expect their child to attend, and 26.9 percent think he (she) probably will. A question was then asked concerning the financial planning for education after high school. Thirty percent of parents have no plan at present, 12 percent have a definite savings plan, 21.4 percent will help child but expect scholarships, and 17.8 percent expect child to earn major portion of expense. A comparison of these two factors shows that the parents that definitely expect their child to attend college are more apt to be ready and able to finance it than others that are less sure of their child attending college.

5. A great deal of confusion on the part of parents was indicated when they were asked what level career they were interested in having their child prepare for. When a comparison was made between the expected career level and present educational plans, the greatest consistency was between those who were interested in a skilled trade as a career and AVTS training (86.5 per cent), those interested in a professional career and 4-year college attendance (80.6%), and those interested in a semi-professional career and junior college attendance.

6. When asked if they would plan to send their child to the Area Vocational-Technical School, 36.3% of the parents responded yes and 17.3% said no. Close to half of the parents were uncertain. When these results were compared with interest in attending college it was found that the more positive the parents were about their child attending college the less interest is shown for attendance at AVTS.

7. A great deal of interest was expressed by parents in possible adult education programs. Thirteen per cent are interested in work on a high school diploma, about 7 per cent in college degree courses, 21 per cent in job improvement courses and 18 per cent in self improvement courses.

8. Parents of eighth graders showed a significant interest in occupational education programs at the post high school level for their (present) eighth grade children. Business fields, engineering and technology fields, health fields, various service occupations, several skilled trades and crafts, and commercial art were among the most frequently mentioned occupations for which programs were desired.

CHAPTER V

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY SURVEY

Introduction. The Vocational Education Act of 1963 specifically provided for the involvement of employers in developing programs for occupational training. To better assess the needs of the area, this study surveyed the local business and industries through the use of a questionnaire.

Firms included in the survey were selected through three different processes. First, firms who were included in the Wyandotte County section of the Industrial Directory prepared by the Economic Development Department of the Kansas City, Kansas Area Chamber of Commerce were listed, Secondly, a listing was made from information received from the local office of the Kansas State Employment office. Thirdly, a listing was made from the telephone directory of those companies having an exchange prefix indicating that they were located in Wyandotte County. Lists were consolidated to eliminate duplication.

Contact with 2,500 firms through these three processes produced responses from 333 or slightly over 13%. Firms having 100 or more employees were contacted personally in order to have the most data possible from companies that would possibly be doing the most hiring in the widest variety of occupations. Of the 67 firms in this classification, responses were received from 42 or approximately 63%.

Approximately 60 letters were sent to companies that were outside the survey area. As was shown in Chapter IV, approximately 34.6% of the Wyandotte County work force commutes to other parts of the metropolitan area. Fourteen firms responded to this letter and selected replys are included in Appendix G of this report.

The firms responding to the questionnaires were asked to select categories which best described their business activities. This was done to help determine if a balance of responses had been received. The results are shown in Table LXXXIV.

TABLE LXXXIV

ACTIVITIES OF FIRMS RESPONDING TO THE BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY SURVEY

Activities	No. of Responses	Activities	No. of Responses
Agricultural Services	4	Printing and publishing	8
Advertising	2	Professional-other than medical and dental	21
Banking & Finance	17	Real Estate	6
Communications	3	Retailing-other than food dairy and drink	30
Construction	27	Service establishment	30
Education	2	Transportation	14
Entertainment & Recreation	2	Utilities	3
Food, dairy and drink	20	Whsle, other, etc.	17
Government - Federal, State, Local	2	Produce packaging	2
Health, hospital, medical, dental	36	Sewer & water cons.	1
Hotel and motel	2	Beauty Shops	4
Industrial or manufacturing	65	Housing Cons.	1
Insurance	8	Grain Elevator	1
Marine Services	1	Nursing House	1
		Petroleum Products	1
		Packing & Filling	1
		New & Used Cars	1

From this portion of the total study, some guidelines for the development of vocational-technical programs can be established. However, as expected, some further investigation will be necessary to meet these guidelines. As previously mentioned, a most important provision of the Vocational Education Act is the establishment of an Advisory Committee of business and industry personnel within the area. Its responsibility would be to assist in the creation and development of programs and maintain a direct relationship between the training facility and the ever changing needs of business and industry. Advisory Committees organized of knowledgeable persons in specific areas would determine the specific nature of programs in areas for which this study produced general clues as to program need.

EMPLOYER OPINIONS AND EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS

To determine opinions and discover some of the employment patterns of area firms, each respondent was asked to react to a series of questions concerned with assessment of present preparedness for employment, present employment patterns and interest in developing occupational education programs. Percentages will be drawn from respondents to a particular question since not all firms answered every question.

In a direct question employers were asked, "To what extent do existing educational facilities in the Wyandotte County area meet the occupational training needs of your company or firm?" The results are shown in Table LXXXV.

TABLE LXXXV

THE EXTENT TO WHICH EXISTING EDUCATIONAL FACILITY MEET THE OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING NEEDS OF INDUSTRY

Meet Needs	Number	Percent
Very well	37	17.8
Fairly well	110	53.1
Poorly	60	28.9

The question asks about the school training as it prepares the student for work in the particular firm. It does not ask for a judgement of the overall school program. It can be seen that 28.9% of the respondents indicated that existing educational facilities did poorly in meeting the occupational and training needs of their firms, while 53.1% indicated "fairly well," and only 17.8% of all firms indicated existing facilities did "very well" in meeting the occupational and training needs of their firms.

As a means of further assessing present training needs for occupational education, employers were asked to indicate their practices in the employment of persons with different amounts of education. First, the respondents were asked about the employment of non-high school graduates. One hundred sixty employers responded. Non-high school graduates were reported to perform satisfactorily in the following types of jobs:

a. Nurse Aides
b. Porters
c. Laborers
d. Truck Drivers
e. Assembly workers
f. Stock boy
g. Roofing apprentice
h. Janitor and janitress
i. Helpers
j. Postal position

Of the total number of respondents, 34.3% of the firms indicated they would employ non-high school graduates for these relatively unskilled types of work as shown in Table LXXXVI. On the other hand 29.3% of all firms indicated they had employed a number of young non-high school graduates but found that they needed a considerable amount of additional education and/or training before they could perform satisfactorily.

Of all the firms responding, 33.7% said that non-high school graduates were unsatisfactory for the following reasons:

a. Lack maturity of judgement and lack ability to make proper decisions.

b. Most are short on Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

c. Their attitude toward work, attendance and discipline is generally inadequate. Their ability to learn new and different operations is restricted.

d. They are restless and always looking for something different.

e. No interest in work - just interested in salary.

f. Do not have sufficient math. Are not capable of making common sense decisions.

g. Insufficient education in science, typing and bookkeeping.

h. Not able to converse with customers satisfactorily.

i. They require too much supervision. Their spelling and English is terrible.

Table LXXXVI

EMPLOYABILITY OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND NON-GRADUATES

Employer Opinions	Number	Percent
Non-Graduate		
Can perform satisfactorily	55	34.3
Need much additional training	46	29.3
Unsatisfactory for employment	54	33.7
High School Graduate		
Well prepared for entry employment	88	37.7
Need much additional training	71	30.4
Suitable in only unskilled jobs	28	12.0
Virtually unemployable	46	19.7

Of all employers contacted, 233 responded to the question about employment practices and experience in employing high school graduates. Of all firms responding, 37.7% indicated that most young high school graduates who apply for employment seem reasonably well prepared for entry employment and they had employed them as openings occurred. Thirty per cent of all firms indicated that while they had employed a number of young high school graduates, graduates employed needed a considerable amount of additional education and/or training before they could perform satisfactorily. Twelve per cent of all firms had found it inadvisable to employ young high school graduates except for unskilled jobs. Almost 20% of all firms indicated that the nature of most entry jobs was such that young high school graduates were virtually unemployable due to the lack of occupational training.

Employment Practices for Different Job Categories. An attempt was made to determine the general type of entry job available to the high school dropout and the graduate. Employers were asked to indicate the frequency with which they employed members from each of these groups for several job categories. Data analyzed are presented in Table LXXXVII.

Table LXXXVII

EMPLOYMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AND GRADUATES BY JOB CATEGORY AND OF FIRM

Entry Job Employment	Employment Practice by Percents Common Practice	Infrequently	Almost Never
	High School Dropouts		
Highly skilled jobs	.7%	4.5%	90.6%
Business, office jobs	.7%	16.8%	76.1%
Sales jobs	2.8%	7.7%	16.1%
Apprenticeship for highly skilled trades and crafts	2.8%	14.9%	14.8%
Semi-skilled jobs (assembly line and production workers, machine operators)	15.6%	18.8%	9.9%
Service jobs	21.2%	16.2%	10.2%
Unskilled labor	56.0%	20.7%	4.5%
	High School Graduates		
Technician jobs	4.0%	23.4%	35.1%
Highly-skilled jobs	19.3%	11.3%	10.8%
Business office jobs	5.4%	7.5%	5.4%
Sales jobs	6.4%	11.3%	16.3%
Apprenticeship for the highly skilled trades and crafts	10.5%	12.0%	12.8%
Semi-skilled jobs	14.9%	12.9%	6.4%
Service jobs	15.9%	11.3%	7.9%
Unskilled labor	23.1%	10.3%	4.9%

Opposite each type of job entry category are shown the per cents of all firms by practice of employing high school dropouts and graduates. Per cents are based upon the total number of firms reporting a practice within a given job category.

For example it can be seen that the firms responding only .7% employ high school dropouts as a common practice for highly skilled jobs. It can be observed also that of all firms reporting a practice relative to a highly skilled job, 90.6% almost never employ a high school dropout for this type of job. The rest of Table LXXXVII is to be read and interpreted likewise.

Observation of the data reveals that the high school dropout is employed as a common practice more as the amount and level of training necessary for the job decreases. Conversely, the per cent of all firms reporting a practice of "almost never" employing a dropout increases as the amount and level of training increases. Ninety per cent of firms reporting a practice for highly skilled jobs and 76% of business office type jobs report almost never employing a dropout and 90 per cent indicating the same for sales jobs. It is worthy of note that 41% of all firms reporting a practice for service jobs indicate they almost never employ a high school dropout.

It is evident that the high school graduate is employed more frequently than the dropout. The graduate is denied employment less frequently than the dropout.

Graduates seem to have the greatest opportunity in highly skilled jobs, semi-skilled jobs, business office jobs, apprenticeship for the highly skilled trades, service jobs and unskilled labor. Dropouts can expect to be excluded more often than graduates in every job category except unskilled labor.

Extent of Firm-Operated Training Programs. Employers were asked if there was a formally organized training program in their company. Of the 255 firms responding to this inquiry 77, or 30% indicated the existence of such a program. Types of training programs being offered are shown in Table LXXXVIII by number of firms reporting them.

Table LXXXVIII

TYPES OF EMPLOYER SPONSORED TRAINING PROGRAMS

Type	Number
Apprenticeship	32
Supervisory Training	27
Technician Training	18
Plant Management	7
Job Upgrading	20
Executive Development	19
Other	8

It can be seen that apprenticeship and supervisory type programs are found most frequently. Job upgrading, executive development and technician training follow in order of incidence.

Respondents were asked if they would be interested in participating in discussions or further study of plans for improving occupational education and training at the high school and post-high school levels in the Wyandotte County area. Of the 237 firms responding to the question, 35% expressed a definite interest, 29% were undecided and 36% were not interested.

Opinions on Courses of Action. Since the study committee was interested in knowing if there was support for the proposed expansion of vocational and technical education, employers were asked to react to three possibilities for action in providing the training that may be deemed necessary. The courses of action and number of respondents selecting each appear in Table LXXXIX.

TABLE LXXXIX

SELECTION OF POSSIBLE COURSES OF ACTION BY NUMBER OF FIRMS RESPONDING

Type of Action	Number of Firms
Substantial expansion of vocational education programs in the existing high school	83
Creation of an area vocational-technical school to provide occupational training for high school youth, post-high school youth and adults in specialized occupational fields	119
Expansion of the Kansas City, Kansas Community Junior College, with increased emphasis on semi-professional and technical education programs	108

The greatest incidence of support favored the second and third plans, which is the way the total program is being developed at this point.

In order to encourage employers to voice their opinions, a space was provided for general comments and a representative sample of these comments follows:

1. Youths who finish high school usually will do fairly well in the business world. They would do much better if the high schools provided additional vocational education in various lines of work.

2. We find that the high school drop out very seldom advances any further than that of a laborer except if they attend a trade school such as a welder mechanic, etc. (semi-skilled).

3. We would be happy to provide educational films related to quality control (precision measurement) cutting tools, grinding wheels and coolants (related to machine tool manufacturing and use in machine shops).

4. Every young man should have a high school education or learn a good trade.

5. We are desperate in the fore of expansion and growth.

6. Medical terminology included in stenographic courses. Statistical typing high school or junior college training in semi-technical skills in laboratory. Junior college course for medical record technicians. Educational facilities beyond junior college level for training technicians in paramedic field. Adult classes for line supervisors in housekeeping, dietary and stockroom. Adult classes for nurse aides and ward clerks and typists.

7. There is a shortage of all types of auto dealership personnel. Any person training in our field could find employment. We have trouble filling following jobs with competent people--Body shop painters, metal men, services, mechanics, office billing clerks, title clerks, bookkeeping.

8. Our inability to secure trained sewing machine operators has caused us to seriously consider leaving the city. We have already purchased property outside of Lawrence, Kansas to begin another factory. If the new operation proves successful it will be expanded at the expense of our present plant in Kansas City, Kansas.

9. An organized training program in the schools with on-the-job training in dental offices would be an answer to our needs in dental offices.

10. Most definitely, a modern vo-tech. school with a broad range of courses, including ind. economics, and other courses which can provide a better understanding of the Free Enterprise System and how companies depend on quality and cost operation in order to grow and expand. Also courses to supplement area and company apprenticeship programs where small companies can participate with others, to eliminate the high costs of establishing their own related study program. It has been our experience with many MDTA graduates that they lack the motivation and the skills necessary to do the job which they were supposedly trained. A well-equipped vo-tech. school with full time, qualified, well-paid instructors teaching students who are carefully screened and selected can do much to off-set most of the ill feelings industry and businesses have towards the government mass-produced MDTA students.

Since touring the modern vo-tech. school at Emporia, Kansas and seeing the fine facilities and talking to the young, inquisitive students there, it has been one of our fondest hopes that someday Kansas City would have one of their own.

A community and industry backed vo-tech. school turning out highly trained and skilled people can do much to fill the slowly widening gap in our skilled trades corps today.

11. Less emphasis should be placed on the college prep and more on the vocational. We have reason to know or believe that high schools back East are much further advanced than we are with buildings, facilities and instruction for the bread-winning, job-holding phase. The welding classes spend hours welding. Numerically controlled machines are available to train on, etc.

12. Vocational or trade school training should be available to any students who aren't interested in furthering formal schooling. With union cooperation this could be directed towards or even include apprenticeship in plumbing, sheet metal, masonary, etc. Formal education is not the answer for all youngsters - those not able to adapt should not be penalized but must be afforded a way to learn a trade so as to be self sufficient.

13. There is a very great shortage of home appliance repair men in the area, such as radio-t.v., washer & dryer, all small appliances, air conditioner, refrigerator.

14. Study of mechanics and part time on the job training seems the best combination of industrial education.

15. Vocational-Technical training locally is very desirable. Probably not be successful unless industry and business cooperate fully with program. Need to operate job placement service with school to which industry will give preference in hiring. This is only way to provide motivation for untrained (unemployable) persons. Craft unions should also be included in program and convinced that they must open their membership. Many skilled trades in construction industry are being replaced by prefab or other methods due to complete lack of skilled personnel.

16. Special emphasis on training auto mechanics and auto body repairmen especially the latter and diesel truck mechanics.

17. High schools should offer some Data Processing and Junior College should have a Data Processing class equal to or better than any in the country.

18. We would consider only high school graduates who are attending a formal electronics school for employment. Our firm would be willing to provide on the job training. Full time employment would follow graduation.

19. I think the formal education should be as it is because of the training needed for colleges. On the other hand, we need more service people trained to do the jobs needed to be done such as plumbers, carpenters, electricians, builders, etc. One field overlooked is training men to be leaders and in handling men. Salesmanship should not be overlooked.

20. I think that this type of training should have been started 20 years ago. You are moving in the right direction; congratulations!

21. Would like to see opportunity for training in pre-school teaching and general child care.

EMPLOYMENT NEEDS

To depict the present employment profile of "Job" categories in the area, respondents were asked to indicate, (1) the kinds of jobs involved in the operation and (2) the average number on the payroll for this year. The respondent was asked to differentiate between those jobs in which formal vocational education and training (plus work experience) are considered sufficient and desirable and jobs that require education and training at the technical level. These data can provide help for the committee setting guidelines for proposed future programs. Employers were also asked about the availability of qualified employees and the expected trend for the future regarding employment demands for each type of job.

The presentation of data will be divided into two main sections: 1. Jobs that require formal, In-school vocational education, and 2. Jobs that require formal technical training beyond high school, but less than a 4-year college degree.

Jobs that require formal, In-school vocational education. In this section the employers' responses indicated that the job titles under which more than twenty persons were employed could be placed in two categories: (1) Industrial Employment, and (2) Sales and Service, including Business Employment. Data for Industrial Employment are shown in Table XC.

TABLE XC

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

Type of Job	Average No. on payroll this year	Projection 1967-72		Availability	
		Increase	Decrease	Scarce	Surplus
Air cond., refrig., and/or heating mechanic	110	3		7	
Appliance Repair	84	4		7	
Auto Mechanic	171	11		12	
Assembly line worker	226				
Bricklayer	100	2		2	
Cabinet Maker	34	2		4	
Carpenter	143	8	1	8	
Chemical worker	70	26	1	3	
Cook	30			1	
Electrician (wireman)	188	5	1	7	1
Electrician (lineman)	44	1		2	
Electronics repairman	56	5		10	
Fork lift operator	248	16		6	1
Foundry worker	392	1			
Machine operator	1000	56	1	13	
Machinist	224	26	1	18	
Mechanic-general	256	41		17	
Millwright	258	4		8	
Meat Cutter	778	1		1	1
Painter - Glazer	103	4	1	8	
Plumber & Pipefitter	159	3		5	
Printer	183	7		8	
Railway worker	2150				
Roofer	26				
Sheet Metal worker	44	4		5	
Steel worker	92	4		2	
Truck Driver	1095	10	1	11	5
Welder	582	10	1	5	2
Welder & Flame Cutter	122	2		2	1
Heavy Equip. operator	126	2		4	1
Pattern Maker	33			2	
Warehouseman	30				
Tool & Dye Maker	36	1		1	
Equipment operator	260				

In the areas of industrial employment, the job categories which reflect the most expected increase in the next five years are: Auto Mechanic, Carpenter, Chemical Worker, Electronics Repairman, Electrician (wireman), Fork Lift operator, Machine Operator, Machinist, Mechanic-general, Printer, Truck Driver and Welder. Since the responses shown represent only a small portion of the business in the community, it would be reasonable to assume that needs are much greater than the responses indicate.

Data on jobs in the sales, service and business category are shown in Table XCI. The number of firms reporting the available supply of qualified employees scarce coupled with the number who predict a future increase in numbers needed in these types of jobs indicates a definite need for training programs.

Table XCI

SALES, SERVICE AND BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT

Type of Job	Average No. on payroll this year	Projected Increase 1967-72	Present Availability	
			Scarce	Surplus
		*	*	*
Beautician	21	5	6	
Cashier (retail store)	130	2	2	1
Cook or chef	52	1	4	
Janitor	249	4	5	2
Laborer	308	5	1	2
Law Enforcement	185	1		
Nurse Aide	202	2	5	
Plant Security Guard	93	1	1	
Postal Worker	481	1		
Route Salesman	128	2	2	1
Salesperson (retail)	129	7	11	1
Seamstress	87	1	2	
Service Station Attendent	107	5	5	1
Stock Boy	36	5	3	1
Tailor	31		2	
Waiter or waitress	140	1	3	
Parts clerk	21	1	1	
Bank Clerk or Teller	85	5	6	1
Bookkeeper	172	18	28	
Clerk-Typist	422	26	27	3
Dispatcher	39	8	6	
General Office Worker	873	277	16	2
Office Machine Operator	178	13	6	
Stenographer	151	11	24	

* These columns represent the number of firms making this response

Job categories of concern to the largest number of employers in sales, Service and Business are bookkeeper, clerk typist, stenographer, general office worker, salesperson (retail), beautician, bank clerk or teller and office machine operator. Many firms not responding would probably reflect like needs in the same general areas.

Jobs requiring formal technical training beyond high school, but less than 4-year college degree. Data on positions requiring post-high school training are presented here to assist in determining the need for such programs. In Table XCII are listed all of the job categories in which 20 or more persons are employed according to the firms responding. For each are shown the average number currently on the payroll, the projected increases, and the availability of qualified employees.

TABLEXCII

EMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE PERSONS WITH TECHNICAL TRAINING BEYOND HIGH SCHOOL

Type of Job	Average No. on Payroll This year	Projected Increases 1967-72	Scarce	Surplus
Air cond., refrig., and/or heating tech.	26	2	8	
Arch. draftsman	20	5	7	
Chemical technician	107	4	6	
Electronic technician	27	9	13	
Foreman-first line supervisor	396	37	16	
Computer technician	33	7	8	
Quality control technician	49	6	3	
Repairman	23	23	1	2
Accountant	168	10	19	
Business Data Processing	114	8	8	
Business machine operator	29	2	4	1
Business Management	144	6	9	
Merchandising	28	2	5	
Outside salesman	301	20	13	2
Real estate, insurance and/or finance	20	13	2	
Sales manager	56	3	13	
Adjuster	1			
Inventory control	2			
Sales Engineer	7	1		
Timekeepers	2		1	
Supervisor	40		1	
Dental Office Ass't.	21	2	3	
Medical Office Ass't.	20	3	4	
Medical Lab Tech. -	33		5	
Nurse (practical	61	4	6	
Nurse (registered	206	6	15	
X-Ray technician	24	1	5	

The need for personnel in the job categories shown in Table XCII is strongly supported by the fact that only three fields were listed as having a surplus. In most cases the projected increase column indicates future needs and the high figures in the scarce column tend to indicate immediate needs.

Summary

Findings of the business and industry survey would seem to warrant the following conclusions and summary items.

1. Less than 40 per cent of the firms responding reported high school graduates to be well prepared for entry employment.

2. Thirty per cent of all firms reported high school graduates need additional training to a considerable degree to be employable.

3. Twelve per cent of all firms reporting stated that high school graduates were suited for only unskilled labor. Almost 20 per cent of the firms view high school graduates as virtually unemployable.

4. Non-high school graduates were described by even more sharply defined opinions. About one-third of the firms reported this group as unsatisfactory for employment, 29.3% found this group employable but in need of much additional training and 34% of all firms reporting presented the opinion that high school "dropouts" can perform satisfactorily when employed.

5. Job entry patterns reflect the fact that about 5% of the firms reporting "Almost Never" employ "dropouts" even at the unskilled level. Job entry opportunities for the high school graduate are greater than for the dropout in most job categories. This seems to be a consistent pattern throughout the nation.

6. Employer sponsored training is offered by 77 firms. Training includes 131 specific programs. Most frequently offered are apprenticeship and supervisory training.

7. Only one-third of the responding firms expressed interest in participating in the further study of plans for improving vocational-technical education at both the high school and post-high school level.

8. Approximately the same number of firms favored the creation of an Area Vocational-Technical School to provide occupational education for high school, post-high school and adults in specialized occupational fields, and the expansion of semi-professional and technical programs at the Kansas City, Kansas Community Junior College. The expansion of vocational education programs in the existing high schools was the least desired by the area employers.

9. In an assessment of area employment needs, several job areas revealed the present labor supply to be scarce and increases in the need for these employees to be eminent. This is particularly true in machine and mechanical trades, sales, business occupations, electronics, and health occupations in general.

10. Scarcity of available qualified employees and projected increases for the future give clues for the need of training programs for auto mechanics, electronics repairman, machine operator, machinist, mechanic general, beautician, janitor, nurse aide, salesperson, bookkeeper, bank clerk or teller, clerk typist and general office worker.

11. Post-high school level programs in electronic technician, accounting, business data processing, sales, practical nursing and registered nurse seem indicated.

CHAPTER VI

SITE CRITERIA AND RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the most significant aspects of planning for an Area Vocational-Technical School is selection of site. The selection must be based upon the demographic and soil characteristics of the area being considered. In addition, the selection of site is dependent upon certain political considerations. The State Board for Vocational Education has approved the development of the Area School by the Kansas City, Kansas School District #500, to serve the vocational-technical training needs of high school, post-high school students and adults in the district. The remainder of Wyandotte County will not participate in the financial support of the school. Other districts surrounding the Kansas City, Kansas school district may utilize the facility by paying tuition equal to the per pupil cost of operation which will be approximately $600 per full time student. The consideration of site should take into consideration all of the factors mentioned.

The selection of a site for the Vocational-Technical school as proposed is a decision of great importance. This decision will determine the character and nature of the educational program developed initially and will dictate possible expansion for the unforeseeable future. It is essential, therefore, that criteria be outlined which will lead to a sound and judicious decision.

Criteria for site selection can be classified into two types, external and internal. The external type concerns itself with the location and placement within the total area to be served. Basic assumptions underlying criteria of this type are that all people, wherever they live, are of equal worth and they should be served under conditions that are as equitable as possible. These criteria are related to accessibility in terms of time and miles from place of residence or secondary school location. Internal criteria relate to characteristics within the site after it has been located so that it may be objectively judged in comparison with all sites to be considered. The following criteria suggested, based upon experience and the best authoritative judgements available.

An Area Vocational Technical School site should be:

EXTERNAL CRITERIA

1. Located so that the total number of miles to be traveled by prospective students will be held to a minimum.

2. Located within reasonable proximity (adjacent or within a very few miles) of the Kansas City, Kansas Community Junior College to enable students to participate in both programs.

3. Located so as to achieve maximum accessibility by limited access highways and paved access roads. Several routes to and from the site should be available, so that vehicular traffic does not create dangerous congestion at peak periods.

4. Located a sufficient distance from other educational institutions (i. e. junior and senior high school sites) and industrial developments, to avoid traffic congestion during periods of heavy vehicular movement.

5. Located where water, electricity, natural gas, and sanitary disposal facilities, and public services exist, or can be obtained at a reasonable cost. Fire prevention and suppression factors, adequate street lighting and police protection are essential.

6. Located in realtionship to political considerations and general orientation to the service area.

7. Located sufficiently near "downtown" and business-industry areas that student and instructor contacts with the business and industrial community will be facilitated. Work experience programs, part-time jobs, coordination, etc.

8. Located amid surroundings that are attractive and pleasant and that generate feelings of pride and inspiration.

9. Located so that sociological characteristics of the neighborhood will not act as a deterant to the attendance of the people to be served. There are two important factors that must be kept in mind.

> (1) If located in an "all white", upper-class neighborhood, far from "underprivileged" areas, it will be difficult for minority and low-income groups to attend.
>
> (2) If located within (or likely to be in the near future) a "Negro" area, it will soon become a school facility that whites will not attend, and as an end result will be extending the problem of defacto segregation.

INTERNAL CRITERIA

1. Large enough to contain the facilities necessary for a comprehensive Area Vocational-Technical School. A minimum of 100 sq. ft. per student in attendance under full-time day conditions, not including food services and student lounge facilities, is recommended.

2. Free from obnoxious odors, disturbing noises, air traffic patterns, and excessive dust or noise resulting from heavy motor vehicles or railway traffic.

3. Sufficiently elevated to insure proper drainage.

4. Reasonably compact, a rectangular shape is preferable.

5. Characterized by sub-surface conditions which will support heavy structures.

6. Characterized by a rolling contour and capable of being developed without excessive costs. An irregular site might lend itself to multi-store buildings which would permit a smaller site.

7. Free from traversal by any major thoroughfare carrying vehicular traffic.

8. Free from barriers such as rivers, quarries, or railroads segmenting the site.

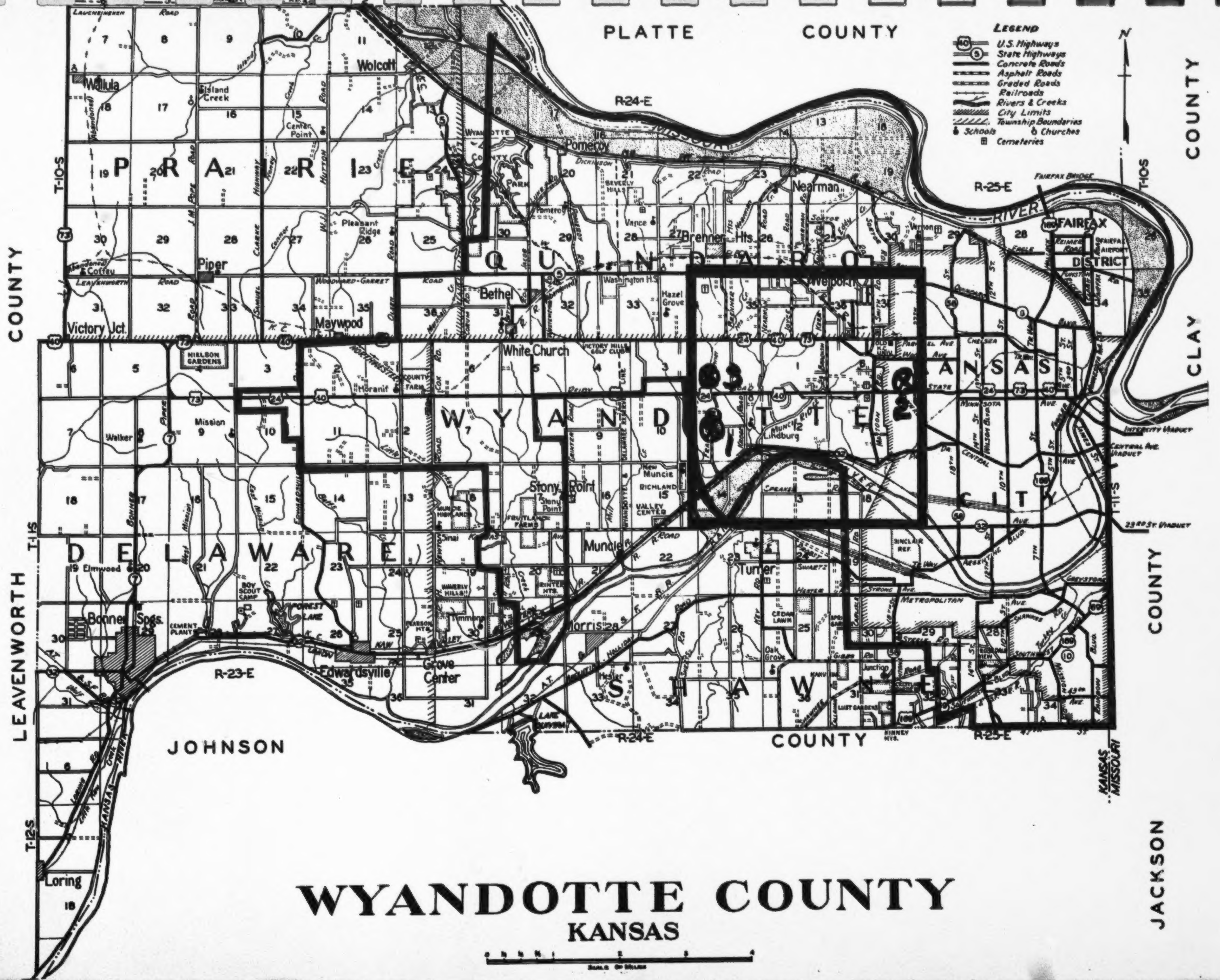
9. Available at a reasonable original cost.

AREAS TO BE EXAMINED

As an aid to selecting a site according to the external criteria discussed above, three foci have been indicated within the Kansas City, Kansas school district boundaries. The first of these (number 1 on the accompanying map) locates the approximate geographic center of Wyandotte County which is the district to be served by the institution. The geographic center is located just east of 63rd Street between Ann and Tauromee.

The second consideration is the center of population (number 2 on the accompanying map), determined according to the 1967 school census listing all residents between the ages of 0 and 21 years. This point lies at approximately 31st and Oakland. This is about .3 of a mile north of State Avenue between 31st and 32nd Street.

The third consideration is the approximate geographic center of the Kansas City, Kansas school district, (number 3 on the accompanying map). This point is located at approximately 61st and Washington. This is about .3 mile north of State Avenue.


PLATTE COUNTY
CLAY COUNTY
JACKSON COUNTY
JOHNSON COUNTY
LEAVENWORTH COUNTY
KANSAS
MISSOURI
LEGEND
U.S. Highways
State Highways
Concrete Roads
Asphalt Roads
Graded Roads
Railroads
Rivers & Creeks
City Limits
Township Boundaries
Schools
Churches
Cemeteries
N
PRAIRIE
QUINDARO
WYANDOTTE
DELAWARE
SHAWNEE
KANSAS CITY
MISSOURI RIVER
KANSAS RIVER
FAIRFAX DISTRICT
Fairfax Bridge
R-23-E
R-24-E
R-25-E
T-10-S
T-11-S
T-12-S
Wallula
Wolcott
Island Creek
Center Point
Pleasant Ridge
Piper
Cottey
Victory Jct.
Maywood
Bethel
Pomeroy
Nearman
Vance
Brenner Hts.
Washington H.S.
Hazel Grove
Vernon
Welborn
White Church
Victory Hills Golf Club
Nielson Gardens
County Farm
Horanif
Mission
Walker
Lindburg
New Muncie
Richland
Valley Center
Stony Point
Fruitland Farms
Muncie
Turner
Sinclair Ref.
Sinai
Waverly Hills
Rinter Hts.
Morris
Cedar Lawn
Oak Grove
Junction
Timmons
Grove Center
Edwardsville
Forest Lake
Boy Scout Camp
Cement Plant
Bonner Sps.
Elmwood
Loring
Lake Quivira
Kinney Hts.
Intercity Viaduct
Central Ave. Viaduct
23rd St. Viaduct
Scale of Miles
0
1
2
3
4

WYANDOTTE COUNTY
KANSAS

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the selection of a site for this proposed institution be primarily concerned with the area outlined on the accompanying map, with green lines. This represents an area of approximately 16 square miles which includes the three foci discussed above. This area has as its center the junction of State Avenue and 50th Street. The boundaries are roads located approximately 2 miles north, east, south and west of this center; more specifically Leavenworth Road, 29th Street, Kansas Avenue and 63rd Street respectively. The boundary of School District #500 is outlined in red.

It is further recommended that the following needs be met in site selection:

1. The initial facilities should cover approximately 100,000 square feet which will require 2-3 acres.

2. To provide space for walks, drives, lawns, landscaping, and services, an area about six times the space covered by buildings is a minimum. This would require 10-12 acres.

3. Many post high school and adult students will commute by private automobile. Parking space for approximately 1,000 cars will be needed initially. This will require 7-9 acres.

4. The initial purchase of land will be the least expensive part of the development of the facility. Therefore, it seems advisable to acquire sufficient land to allow for expansion in the future. It is recommended that the site selected be not less than 30 acres and preferably 40 acres.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of General Characteristics of the Area

1. The population of Wyandotte County has followed a steady growth pattern, the rate of which has been larger than for the state as a whole.

2. Slightly less than a third of the population in the study area was under age fifteen in 1960, and 45 per cent was under age twenty-five. An eighth of the population was under five years of age.

3. The age, sex and marital status composition of the population in the study area closely resembles that for the state.

4. The percentage of rural non-farm and rural farm population in the state is a great deal larger than in Wyandotte County. The rural farm population in Wyandotte County represents less than one per cent of the total population of the county.

5. Population is stable.

6. Wyandotte County has experienced a higher rate of unemployment than the state; the per cent of families with incomes below $3,000 is significantly lower than the state, and the per cent of families with incomes over $10,000 is slightly lower.

7. Wyandotte County is served well by a good system of highways and streets, basic utilities and sewage disposal systems.

8. Industrial growth during the last decade has been accompanied by a steady increase in equalized assessed valuation which currently is approximately $190 million.

9. Wyandotte County currently is employing approximately one fourth of the manufacturing employees working in the state.

10. The per cent of growth in retail sales during the last decade has not been as great in Wyandotte County as the State of Kansas, however, the growth of wholesale trade has far exceeded that of the state.

11. Wyandotte County has developed over the years as a distribution and manufacturing center for the central part of the country.

Summary of Seniors' Responses

12. The vast majority of the 2238 seniors in the survey group who were contacted in this study are long time residents. Sixty-five percent have lived here ten years or more, 83 per cent six years or more, and 94 per cent three years or more.

13. Of the total group of seniors in the survey group, 16 per cent were enrolled in a commercial or business curriculum in high school, 38 per cent in college preparatory, 7 per cent industrial arts, 3 per cent home economics and 35 per cent in a general program.

14. More than 60 per cent of the seniors who perceive their academic rank in the upper third of their class are enrolled in a college preparatory high school program. Of those seniors who judged themselves to be in the middle and lower thirds of their classes, nearly 50 per cent were enrolled in a general high school program.

15. Many of the seniors have shown financial need and/or vocational technical interest by way of part-time work while attending high school. Fifty-five per cent of the boys and 35 per cent of the girls so indicated. It seems that perceived class rank or high school program of study makes little or no difference as far as the need or desire for part-time work.

16. Parents in the study area generally have a favorable attitude toward continued education. Eighty-three per cent of all seniors saw their parents either wanting them to go on if they wanted to, or insisting or expecting them to. In contrast, one per cent of all seniors said their parents did not want them to attend college.

17. According to seniors' plans for additional education, an Area Vocational Technical School might apply to about 24 per cent of all senior boys and to 32 per cent of all senior girls. This would be a total of 649 senior or 29 per cent of the total group.

18. According to senior interest expressed for junior college level education, area facilities might attract 32 per cent of the boys and 32 per cent of the girls. This would be a total of 716 seniors. (According to follow-up records available since 1961 approximately 25% of graduating seniors attend a 2-year college and approximately 25% attend a 4-year college).

19. When seniors were asked about their plans for the first year after graduation, 25 percent plan to work, 25 percent plan to attend a four year college, 17 percent junior college and 14 percent had other plans. When these plans are compared with educational plans a conflict develops and only 60 percent of those interested in a 4-year college plan to attend the first year after graduation. Of those interested in attending a junior college only about 40 percent plan this as their major activity the first year after graduation.

20. When the seniors were asked why they were not now going to college 5 per cent said they were tired of school, 10 per cent wanted to work and make money, 8 per cent can't afford it, 7 per cent couldn't make good enough grades and 13 per cent said they plan to get training in other ways.

21. Present high school curriculums show large enrollments in the general curriculum among those unlikely to continue their education. This includes 45 per cent of the boys and girls not planning college. Twenty-six per cent of the group not planning college were enrolled in a commercial program. Of the balance not planning college, 13 per cent were in college preparatory programs, 11 per cent in Industrial Arts or shop and 5 per cent were in a Home Economics program.

22. About 9 per cent of the seniors who perceive their academic rank to be in the top third of their class are not planning to attend a college level institution, 23 per cent of the middle third and 34 per cent of the lower third.

23. When all seniors were asked what general junior college curriculum they might be interested in taking, 21 per cent indicated university parallel and an equal number chose semi-professional or technical, 20 per cent chose a general program and 9 per cent indicated they would probably want a general remedial program.

24. Seniors choices of semi-professional or technical curriculums indicated 16 per cent interested in business management, data processing or accounting, 11 per cent engineering or industrial technology, 8 per cent health occupations and 5 per cent public service.

25. When seniors responded to the question of what kind of occupational education they were interested in, 38 per cent are expecting it on the job, 16 per cent through apprenticeship, 14 per cent plan to attend an AVTS, 11 per cent other and 7 per cent in military service. Adult education and correspondence courses are only planned by 2 or 3 per cent.

26. Of the total group of seniors 9 per cent said they definitely would attend the AVTS, 41 per cent said they probably would attend and 48 per cent definitely or probably would not attend.

27. Seniors in a college preparatory program are least apt to be interested in the AVTS with 6 per cent saying they definitely would attend and Industrial Arts majors are most apt to attend with 19 per cent saying they definitely would attend.

28. Seniors in the middle and lower third of their class show more interest in the AVTS than the top group. Very few students are definitely ruling out the possibility of attending this kind of school.

29. Senior interest in occupational training programs is broad and includes the general areas of office training, industrial technology, health occupations, mechanics, distributive occupations, trade and industrial occupations and service occupations.

Summary of Graduates' Responses

30. Eighty-four per cent of the 1304 respondents are area residents. While 70% indicated formal schooling beyond high school, 90 per cent indicated some type of additional training or education.

31. About 48 per cent of the respondents indicated present employment in a full time paying job, with about half making between $60.00 and $99.99 per week. Twenty per cent reported more than $100.00 per week and 13% reported less than $60.00 per week.

32. Of all respondents, 14% indicated their reason for not going to school to be financial, 7% have family responsibilities and an equal number were not interested. Nineteen per cent indicated they might have continued their education if financial assistance had been available.

33. About 82% of the graduates believed their parents either wanted them to go to college if they wanted to, or insisted that they go.

34. About 36% of the graduates said they would have definitely taken advantage of vocational-technical or semi-professional educational programs at a junior college or Area Vocational-Technical School had it been available when they graduated.

35. The large majority of graduates from all curricula but Homemaking, have had further training or education of some kind. The next highest incident of training after college or junior college was on-the-job training.

36. Thirty-five per cent of the graduates indicated an interest in taking courses of a Vocational-Technical nature. This would validate the assumption that the proposed development of semi-professional, technical and vocational programs is justified.

37. Present interests of graduates would indicate the need for educational programs in business education, electronic data processing, commercial art, cosmetology, interior decorating, aircraft maintenance, electronics, nursing, architectural drafting, management training, medical technology, dental office assistant, banking, and printing.

38. About 51 per cent of the graduates indicated that the availability of post high school education and training was only fair but not all could find what they wanted and 21 per cent said that the opportunities were poor.

39. About 76% of the graduates who went on to college said their high school preparation was fair or very good, as compared with 64% of those who entered employment who said their high school preparation was fair or very good. A larger portion of those who entered employment indicated their high school preparation to be excellent than did college enrollees.

40. About 56% of the graduates felt their high schools gave them "some help" or "little or no help" in selecting an occupation.

41. The largest proportion of high school graduates felt their high school services were "good", offering many courses to choose from, social activities and athletics were so designated. Counseling services were ranked equally "good" and "fair". Library materials on occupations was ranked as "fair". Assistance in finding part-time employment and someone I could confide in about personal problems were rated "poor".

42. About 76 per cent of the graduates said they were interested in further education, with 46% interested in a bachelor's degree, 18% in semi-professional or technical and 11% interested in vocational-technical training.

43. About 38% of the graduates responding would have liked to have had a course in speed reading in high school and 30% would have lived to have had an orientation in study habits.

Summary of Parents' Responses

44. The survey found that 75.6 per cent of the parents of eighth graders have lived in the area at least ten years and 85.5 per cent have resided in the area more than five years. In viewing the employment pattern, it was found that 54 per cent of the fathers and 28.7 per cent of the mothers are employed in the study area while 39 per cent of the fathers and 37 per cent of the mothers commute to jobs outside of Wyandotte County.

45. Parents were asked to indicate their formal educational levels and it was found that 72 per cent of the fathers and 79.9 per cent of the mothers have had no formal education beyond high school. Only 3.6 per cent of the fathers and 3.0 per cent of the mothers had graduated from college. It was also found that the large majority of fathers are working below the Professional - Managerial level.

46. Parents were then asked to express their desires for post high school education for their son or daughter. Approximately 40% indicated they expected the child to attend a 4-year college or university, while 21 per cent expected attendance of the Junior College and about 23 per cent the Area Vocational-Technical School. Eighty five per cent of the parents felt that all who have the ability to profit from either academic or semi-professional and technical education at the college or junior college should be able to attend regardless of financial means.

47. Parents were asked how certain they were that their child would attend college. Thirty-four per cent definitely expect attendance and 26.9 per cent probably expect attendance. A question was then asked concerning the financial planning for education after high school. Thirty per cent have no plan at present, 12 per cent a definite savings plan, 21.4 per cent will help child but expect scholarships and 17.8 per cent expect the child to earn the major portion of the expense. A comparison of these two factors shows that the parents that definitely want their child to attend college are more apt to be ready and able to finance it than others that are less sure of their child attending college.

48. A great deal of confusion on the part of parents was indicated when they were asked what level career they were interested in having their child prepare for. When a comparison was made between the career level and educational plans, the greatest consistancy was between those who were interested in a skilled trade and AVTS training (86.5 per cent), those interested in a professional career and 4-year college attendance (80.6%) and those interested in a semi-professional career and junior college attendance.

49. When asked if they would plan to send their child to the Area Vocational Technical School, 36.3% of the parents responded yes and 17.3% said no. Close to half of the parents were uncertain. When these results were compared with interest in attending college it was found that the more positive the parents were about their child attending college the less interest is shown for attendance at AVTS.

50. A great deal of interest was expressed by parents in possible adult education programs. Thirteen per cent are interested in work on a high school diploma, about 7 per cent in college degree courses, 21 per cent in job improvement courses and 18 per cent in self improvement courses.

Summary of Responses from Employers

51. Less than 40 per cent of the firms responding reported high school graduates to be well prepared for entry employment.

52. Thirty per cent of all firms reported high school graduates need additional training to a considerable degree to be employable.

53. Twelve per cent of all firms reporting stated that high school graduates were suited for only unskilled labor. Almost 20 per cent of the firms view high school graduates as virtually unemployable.

54. Non-high school graduates were described by even more sharply defined opinions. About one-third of the firms reported this group as unsatisfactory for employment, 29.3% found this group employable but in need of much additional training and 34% of all firms reporting presented the opinion that high school "dropouts" can perform satisfactorily when employed.

55. Job entry patterns reflect the fact that about 5% of the firms reporting "Almost Never" employ "dropouts" even at the unskilled level. Job entry opportunities for the high school graduate are greater than for the dropout in most job categories. This seems to be a consistent pattern throughout the nation.

56. Employer sponsored training is offered by 77 firms. Training includes 131 specific programs. Most frequently offered are apprenticeship and supervisory training.

57. Only one-third of the responding firms expressed interest in participating in the further study of plans for improving vocational-technical education at both the high school and post-high school level.

58. Approximately the same number of firms favored the creation of an Area Vocational-Technical School to provide occupational education for high school, post high school and adults in specialized occupational fields, and the expansion of semi-professional and technical programs at the Kansas City, Kansas education programs in the existing high schools was the least desired by the area employers.

59. In an assessment of area employment needs, several job areas revealed the present labor supply to be scarce and increases in the need for these employees to be eminent. This is particularly true in machine and mechanical trades, sales, business occupations, electronics, and health occupations in general.

60. Scarcity of available qualified employees and projected increases for the future give clues for the need of training programs for auto mechanics, electronics repairman, machine operator, machinist, mechanic general, beautician, janitor, nurse aide, salesperson, bookkeeper, bank clerk or teller, clerk typist and general office worker.

61. Post-high school level programs in electronic technician, accounting, business data processing, sales, practical nursing and registered nurse seem indicated.

Conclusions

1. Wyandotte County is in a position to experience continued industrial growth as a result of its location and the availability of potential employees.

2. Need exists for additional occupational education on the high school level as well as at the post-high level.

3. There is a definite need for a comprehensive adult education program. (1) Courses leading toward a high school diploma, (2) Courses for job improvement, (3) Courses for self improvement, (4) Basic education courses, and (5) Courses leading to a college degree.

4. Although the courses offered by the Wyandotte County schools prepare some students for entrance into occupational fields, most of the programs are not truly vocational education in design, for they lack breadth of offerings, depth of experience, adequate facilities and equipment.

5. Educational programs needed are those in (1) Air conditioning, Refrigeration and/or heating mechanic, (2) Appliance Repair, (3) Auto mechanics, body and fender repair, (4) Electronics repair and technology, (5) Trade apprenticeship training, (6) Machine operator machinist, (7) Printing, (8) Welding, (9) Cosmetology, (10) Secretarial-Clerical-Office, (11) Distributive occupations, (12) Bookkeeping, (13) Drafting and Design, (14) Chemical technician, (15) Computer technician, (16) Business Administration, (17) Nursing, (18) Data processing, (19) Medical technology, (20) Art (Commercial), (21) Industrial supervision, (22) Laboratory technology, (23) General self improvement and job upgrading, (24) Mechanical and industrial technology, (25) Service occupations, (26) Aircraft maintenance and (27) Banking.

6. **An Area Vocational-Technical School with some occupational programs offered at the community junior college could be reasonably expected to serve 1,500 - 2,000 individuals in the foreseeable future, 500 of whom would be high school level students.**

7. **The most educationally efficient and financially economical means of providing the full range of occupational education needed is an Area Vocational-Technical School with the legal means of contracting with the community junior college to provide those courses which require college level mathematics and science or the Associate Degree for accreditation.**

8. **The 2 mill levy which is authorized by state legislature should provide sufficient financial support, along with state and federal funds, for the operation of a comprehensive vocational-technical program.**

Recommendations based upon the findings of the study and pursuant to the conclusions reached, it is recommended that:

1. **Action be taken to initiate the operation of the Kansas City, Kansas Area Vocational-Technical School to serve the occupational training needs of Wyandotte County.**

2. **The facility be operated by the Board of Education of School District #500 with satellite programs in locations that are appropriate to operation of specific courses.**

3. **The Area Vocational-Technical School be located in the area identified by the survey staff after careful study and application of the criteria developed for the location of such a facility.**

APPENDICES

Included in the appendices are the census reports of the population, age distribution, sex composition and marital status of the residents of Kansas and Wyandotte County.

APPENDIX A

Population of Kansas, Wyandotte County, Bonner Springs City, Edwardsville City, Kansas City, and 5 townships in Wyandotte County: 1940-1960

	1960	1950	1940
Kansas	2,178,611	1,905,299	1,801,028
Wyandotte County	186,008	165,592	145,314
Bonner Springs City	3,171	2,277	1,837
Delaware Twp.	3,846	2,955	2,387
Edwardsville City	513	274	243
Kansas City	121,901	129,553	121,458
Prairie Twp.	2,056	1,418	1,278
Quindaro Twp.	18,345	11,050	6,949
Shawnee Twp.	21,861	11,001	6,715
Wyandotte Twp.	14,315	7,064	4,447

Source: 1960 Census of Population Vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population Part 18 - Kansas - Table 7

APPENDIX B

Age Distribution of the Population of Kansas, Wyandotte County

	under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Kansas	246,117	426,600	289,978	269,242	275,109	240,322	197,826	233,424
Wyandotte County	23,104	37,302	23,539	24,414	24,118	20,277	16,121	16,631
Bonner Springs City	412	687	372	442	395	340	254	269
Delaware Twp.	442	900	356	477	490	424	309	448
Kansas City	14,212	22,023	16,182	14,636	14,833	14,225	12,467	13,334
Prairie Twp.	251	489	237	257	270	213	169	170
Quindaro Twp.	2,343	4,348	2,031	2,601	3,028	1,940	1,112	942
Shawnee Twp.	3,208	5,383	2,682	3,523	3,156	1,926	1,092	891
Wyandotte Twp.	2,236	3,472	1,679	2,478	1,946	1,209	718	577

Source: 1960 Census of Population Vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population - Part 18 - Kansas - Table 26 - Kansas Statistical Abstract 1966 - Page 14

APPENDIX C

Age Distribution of the Population of Wyandotte County, By Sex

	under 5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Wyandotte County Total	23,104	37,302	23,539	24,403	24,118	20,277	16,121	16,631
Female								
Wyandotte County	11,413	18,387	12,691	12,506	12,427	10,337	8,454	9,108
Bonner Springs City	217	358	200	226	210	167	127	158
Delaware Twp.	248	422	176	265	241	214	142	210
Kansas City	6,988	10,993	8,766	7,371	7,866	7,441	6,698	7,423
Prairie Twp.	116	250	112	134	134	99	84	85
Quindaro Twp.	1,187	2,113	1,074	1,385	1,544	922	536	496
Shawnee Twp.	1,568	2,641	1,444	1,873	1,498	922	523	453
Wyandotte Twp.	1,089	1,610	919	1,252	934	572	344	283
Male								
Wyandotte County	11,691	18,758	10,848	11,897	11,691	9,940	7,667	7,523
Bonner Springs City	195	172	172	216	185	173	127	111
Delaware Twp.	194	478	180	212	249	210	167	238
Kansas City	7,224	11,030	7,416	7,254	6,967	6,784	5,769	5,911
Prairie Twp.	135	239	125	123	136	114	85	85
Quindaro Twp.	1,156	2,235	957	1,216	1,484	1,018	576	446
Shawnee Twp.	1,640	2,742	1,238	1,650	1,658	1,004	569	438
Wyandotte Twp.	1,147	1,862	760	1,226	1,012	637	374	249

Source: 1960 Census of Population Vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population Part 18 - Kansas - Table 26

APPENDIX D

Sex Composition of the Population of Wyandotte County

	Number of		Percent of Total Population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Wyandotte County	90,172	95,323	48.6	51.4
Bonner Springs City	1,508	1,663	47.5	52.5
Delaware Twp.	1,928	1,918	50.1	49.9
Kansas City	58,355	63,546	47.8	52.2
Prairie Twp.	1,042	1,014	50.6	49.4
Quindaro Twp.	9,088	9,257	49.5	50.5
Shawnee Twp.	10,939	10,922	50.0	50.0
Wyandotte Twp.	7,312	7,003	51.0	49.0

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population - Part 18 - Kansas - Table 25

APPENDIX E

Marital Status of the Female Population 14 Years and Over in Wyandotte County: 1960

	SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED DIVORCED	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Wyandotte County	10,818	16.1	45,228	67.6	10,789	16.1
Bonner Springs City	152	13.7	774	69.8	182	16.4
Delaware Twp.	164	12.8	966	75.9	142	11.1
Kansas City	8,040	17.3	29,391	63.3	8,993	19.3
Prairie Twp.	94	14.1	527	79.4	42	6.3
Quindaro Twp.	897	14.7	4,640	76.1	560	9.1
Shawnee Twp.	911	13.2	5,393	73.3	577	8.3
Wyandotte Twp.	560	11.9	3,537	75.6	293	6.2

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1, Characteristics of the Population, Part 18 - Kansas - Table 25

APPENDIX F

Marital Status of the Male Population 14 Years and Over in Wyandotte County: 1960

	SINGLE		MARRIED		WIDOWED DIVORCED	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Wyandotte County	12,290	20.1	44,652	73.2	4,011	6.5
Bonner Springs City	185	18.2	763	75.2	66	6.5
Delaware Twp.	253	19.3	995	76.2	57	4.3
Kansas City	8,780	21.4	28,904	70.5	3,265	7.9
Prairie Twp.	137	20.0	526	76.7	22	3.2
Quindaro Twp.	1,055	18.0	4,578	78.3	213	3.6
Shawnee Twp.	1,133	16.8	5,359	79.5	242	3.5
Wyandotte Twp.	747	16.9	3,527	79.7	146	3.3

Source: 1960 Census of Population, Vol. 1. Characteristics of the Population - Part 18 - Kansas - Table 25

KANSAS CITY TRANSIT, INC.
1627 MAIN STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64108

P. S. JENISON
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

August 17, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren, Director
Vocational & Technical Education
Area Vocational-Technical School
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

In response to your letter of August 15th regarding our manpower needs present and future, it seems that the job classification of our business which could be served best by the suggested type of educational facility would be mechanics.

Our two principal labor forces are the bus operators and the mechanics. As you know, there is presently a shortage of well-trained and capable mechanics. While we are not, at the moment, in an expanding operation, a future public authority operation might be and an increasing number of available mechanics would certainly be desirable.

I trust this information will be of some assistance to you in formulating your future plans.

Sincerely yours,

Chief Executive Officer

PSJ:hvf

Commerce Trust Company KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64141

F. M. ROGERS, ASSISTANT VICE PRESIDENT

August 16, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren, Director
Vocational and Technical Education
Kansas City, Kansas
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

We have found that our bank has needed a steady increase in the number of employees even though we are in the midst of automating every operation that we possibly can. There is, therefore, a very large growth rate in our bank and I believe most other banks as well. In this past year, our staff increased approximately 6% which, while a good deal larger than usual, is a continuation of the growth that we have been experiencing.

In the particular technical skills that we are interested in, we find that we generally run a shortage on the following: supervisors, computer operators, keypunch operators, programmers, typists, shorthand and typing. However, in most of these, where they run various and sundry machines, we will train them ourselves. These machines include adding machines, calculators, proof machines, etc.

Any help at training people in these areas would certainly be appreciated.

Very truly yours

F. M. Rogers

Personnel Manager

FMR/sd

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

1330 BALTIMORE AVENUE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64141

August 29, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren
Director, Vocational & Technical Education
Kansas City, Kansas
Area Vocational-Technical School
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

This is in response to your August 15 letter asking about our future personnel needs.

In order to give you insight into our particular situation, we should explain that the great majority of people we employ are young men in the 21 to 30 age range, with a high school education, of sturdy physical build, who demonstrate some mechanical aptitude and the ability to learn. These young men are placed in beginning physical labor jobs in various departments of the Company. They have two opportunities for advancement beyond the basic job:

a. By use of the bidding procedure.
b. By line-of-progression promotion.

Eventually and in accordance with seniority rules, each man has an opportunity to become an apprentice and enter one of our 12 active programs.

Once the employee becomes an apprentice, he discovers that his training will be administered in two ways:

a. By daily on-the-job instruction by experienced Journeymen.
b. By attendance at night school courses related to his trade.

Under our rules, the related training and job training are to be done concurrently. The following is a list of subjects which apply to the various apprentice training programs:

1. Automotive equipment
2. Basic Electricity DC
3. Basic Electricity AC
4. Basic Electronics
5. Basic Transistors
6. Basic Mathematics (arithmetic)
7. Basic Mathematics (algebra)
8. Substation Fundamentals
9. Elementary Metallurgy

10. Blue Print Reading
11. Shop Practice (Power Plant Mechanics)
12. Single-Phase and Three-Phase Meters
13. Overhead System Fundamentals (study of electric distribution line equipment)
14. Oxy-Acetylene Welding
15. Basic Arc Welding
16. Lathe Operation
17. Others

The apprentice has the option of attending our own classes on some of these subjects or obtaining equivalent instruction by correspondence or by enrolling in a local vocational school. We will be glad to discuss any of these courses in detail should you desire to learn more about them.

In addition to the above, we also employ people in the following job classifications:

Classification	Need Academic Training In:
1. Tracers and Junior Draftsmen	1. College Algebra 2. Trigonometry 3. Mechanical Drawing
2. Service Construction Planners	1. College Algebra 2. Mechanical Drawing
3. Radio Technician	1. Radio Theory and Practice 2. Mathematics Essential to Radio
4. Electrical Technician	1. Basic Electronics 2. Maintenance of Industrial Television Apparatus

The above is not a complete list but will give you a good idea of the courses which we are interested in.

In our opinion the Engineering Technician will become more and more popular as time goes on. Many firms now rely heavily on technicians to perform sub-professional work in support of the engineering staff. Our firm undoubtedly will be moving increasingly in this direction in the future.

We hope the above information will be of some assistance in your planning. If we can be of further assistance please feel free to call at any time.

Yours truly,

V D Brink

V. D. Brink
Manager of Training,
Recruiting, and Safety

STANDARD OIL
DIVISION OF AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

KANSAS CITY REGION 114 EAST ARMOUR BOULEVARD KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64111

V. H. DOLEN
Regional Manager

September 21, 1967

File: E-1-0

Subject: AREA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Mr. Harry L. Falgren, Director
Vocational & Technical Education
Area Vocational-Technical School
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

This replies to your letter of August 15, 1967.

Our principal entry positions requiring technical training are:

Accounting Clerk
Comptometer Operator
Typist
Transcriber Operator
Stenographer
IBM Key Punch Operator
IBM Tabulating Machine Operator
Auto Mechanic

Something in excess of one hundred (100) openings are created each year as a result of promotions, transfers, and normal turnover.

Yours truly,

V.H. Dolen k

HFHanson:dkg

KING RADIO CORPORATION®

BOX 106 • 400 N. ROGERS ROAD • OLATHE, KANSAS 66061 • (913) STate 2-0400 • TELEX CODE 04-2299

August 16, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren - Director
Kansas City, Kansas
Area Vocational-Technical School
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

The King Radio Corporation anticipates a continuing need for trained Electronics Technicians. Our need, plus those of other industrial organizations in the greater Kansas City area, is unquestionably greater than the present educational facilities can provide.

If you are considering teaching electronics, particularly advanced radio and transistor theory and applications, you will be filling a real community industrial need. The application of transistors has developed so rapidly as a field it's difficult to imagine just what the future will hold.

Electronics Technicians are in great demand today. I would expect them tobe even more so in the future.

Cordially yours,
KING RADIO CORPORATION

Richard G. Johnson

Richard G. Johnson
Director of Personnel

TOWNLEY METAL AND HARDWARE CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE
3rd AND WALNUT STREET
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
PHONE GRAND 1-7828

J.P. TOWNLEY, PRESIDENT
R.F. LINDSAY, V.P.-MERCHANDISING
A.E. BARTHOLOMEW, V.P.-OPERATIONS
L.O. TROUT, V.P.-SALES
H.H. THOMPSON, V.P.& INTR'-MTN. MGR.
J.B. FERGUSON, TREASURER
J.R. STRANDMARK, SECRETARY

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
W.W. TOWNLEY

Mr. Harry L. Falgren - Director
Vocational & Technical Education
Wyandotte County Survey,
Library Building
Kansas City, Kansas

August 31, 1967

Dear Mr. Falgren:

Mr. Townley has referred your August 15th letter to me in which you requested some indication of our manpower needs.

We are wholesalers, dealing in Hardware, sporting goods and many related items. We hire personnel for warehouse work, which includes, order filling, stock work, receiving work, truck drivers and similar jobs. In the office we have the usual office personnel including data processing equipment, which of course requires key punch operators, programmers and so forth.

I would not be able to give you the number of people to be hired in the next six months but from past experience would assume that there would be a few office personnel and perhaps 12 to 15 warehouse personnel.

Yours very truly,

AE Bartholomew

A. E. Bartholomew
Vice President - Operations

AEB:fs

Sentry
GUARDIAN OF QUALITY

INTER-MOUNTAIN DIVISION
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
DENVER, COLORADO
4747 IVY ST.
399-0910

SKELLY
Skelgas
PAUL A. TANNER
VICE PRESIDENT - MARKETING

SKELLY OIL COMPANY
605 WEST 47 STREET P.O. BOX 436
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64141
TELEPHONE: LOGAN 1-3575

August 21, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren - Director
Vocational & Technical Education
Area Vocational-Technical School
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

Replying to your August 15, 1967 letter to Mr. J. R. Flint, our only foreseeable demand for vocational-technical trainees is in the area of mechanics and service station salesmen.

The need for mechanics would fall into three categories:

1. Service station equipment mechanic - repairing gasoline pumps, air compressors, etc.
2. LPG equipment mechanic - repairing various types of equipment for storage or utilization of liquefied petroleum gas.
3. Service station mechanic - making minor repairs to automobiles.

Our demand for any of the mechanic trainees would be small, because we have only about 25 employees in the Kansas City area in all three groups.

As to service station salesmen, our need for Company-paid employees is also small, because most of our stations are operated by lessees who hire their own employees. Overall, however, there should be a sizeable demand for this type of trainee in metropolitan Kansas City.

Yours truly,

H L Nunn

H. L. NUNN
Administrative Assistant
to the Vice President

HLN/ma

SAFEWAY STORES, INCORPORATED

P.O. Box 461, Kansas City, Missouri (624 Westport Road)

August 16, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren - Director
Vocational & Technical Education
Area Vocational-Technical School
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

Your letter of the 15th to Division Manager, Frank Glasgow, has been referred to me. For your information Mr. Jack L. Anderson has replaced Mr. Glasgow.

Our total employment in the Greater Kansas City area is about 1600. About 500 are warehouse, trucking, and office personnel with the remainder employed in our retail stores. Of the 1100 working in the stores about 300 are female, the rest who are male checkers, stackers, and other store employees.

Our needs for people lie in retail store employees, automation has reduced our needs for other employees, and I would assume that we hire about 300 people yearly for our Kansas City stores, the majority of which are replacements.

We want to be of service to you in your planning, however your letter is not too specific and our needs difficult to forecast.

Very truly yours,

SAFEWAY STORES, INC.

Roy A. Solem
Employee Relations Manager

RAS:mg

THE Bendix CORPORATION

KANSAS CITY DIVISION • KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI 64141

August 30, 1967

Harry L. Falgren, Director
Vocational & Technical Education
625 Minnesota Avenue
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

Thank you for your letter inquiring about the future employment needs at the Kansas City Division of The Bendix Corporation.

We are continually looking for individuals who have electronic radio theory training which is currently offered in the Kansas City area at Central Technical Institute and in some schools in the Kansas City, Missouri school district. We would be interested in talking with any graduates from a course in electronic theory.

For your information, their starting rate of pay would be approximately $3 per hour.

The Kansas City Division occasionally has openings for high school graduates with technical training in drafting or chemistry. If you are contemplating courses in these areas, we would also be interested but our prime concern is electronics.

Thank you for your interest in our organization and don't hesitate to contact us if we can be of further service to you.

Very truly yours,

E. C. McGurren

E. C. McGurren
Employment Supervisor

ECM:vlw

KCMO
division—Meredith Broadcasting Co.
BROADCASTING HOUSE
125 East 31st Street / Kansas City, Mo. 64108
Jefferson 1-6789 TWX 910-771-3112

KCMO-Radio
50,000 watts day
10,000 watts night
810 kc.

KCMO-TV
full power
100,000 watts
channel 5

KCMO-FM
65,000 watts
94.9 meg.

MUZAK®
KCMO Business
Music Services

August 16, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren, Director
Vocational and Technical Education
Library Building
625 Minnesota
Kansas City, Kansas 66101

Dear Mr. Falgren:

Thank you for your letter of August 15 to Mr. Kenneth Heady. Ken is on vacation this week.

I am not sure I can answer your letter exactly as you wish but I will try. A ten-year survey of our Company personnel has indicated that the size of the work force at KCMO Broadcasting has remained fairly stable. Consequently, I would say that our needs, current and long-range, probably will be based on replacement attrition rather than expansion, also due in part to advances in our industry's use of automation devices.

Broadly speaking, a broadcasting complex such as ours is divided into four personnel type groupings:

(1) Sales and Administrative
(2) Clerical
(3) Talent
(4) Technical (e.g. broadcast engineers, projectionists, stagehands, etc.)

The academic requirements of the first two obviously are the same as for virtually all business. As for the third group, talent, the industry usually draws these people from within its own ranks, occasionally from broadcast schools, and from those who have varying degrees of academic background in high school and college in broadcast-oriented courses, e.g., speech, drama, broadcast journalism, etc.

The fourth group, technical, are drawn from within the industry, occasionally from the college and university level, from among those with, for example, electrical engineering backgrounds as broadcast engineers. Another good source has been the technical school, such as this area's fine Central Technical Institute. The stagehand aspect of the technical side of our business emphasizes the strong use of carpentry and knowledge generally required of an electrician.

At KCMO Broadcasting, including all divisions, we employ approximately 165 people. Of that group approximately 25 are broadcast engineers, four are projectionists, four are stagehands, and approximately 25 are talent, including announcers and newsmen. For all practical purposes, the balance are comprised of the other two categories listed: Sales and Administrative, and Clerical, plus, of course, Management. In closing, I would estimate our needs would remain relatively stable over the next few years.

I hope this has been of some help. If we can be of further assistance, don't hesitate to contact us.

By the way, you may be interested to know that Ken Heady is now the Station Manager for KCMO-TV.

Cordially,

W. C. McReynolds

W. C. McReynolds
Administrative Assistant

WCM/bjm

GRACE
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

W. R. GRACE & CO.
RUDY-PATRICK SEED
KANSAS CITY, MO.

September 8, 1967

Mr. Harry L. Falgren
Director
Industry-Education-Business
Wyandotte County Survey
Library Building
Kansas City, Kansas

Dear Mr. Falgren:

Reference your inquiry of the 15th, we have checked with our plant superintendent and office manager pertaining to the subject matter and advise as follows:

> The next couple of years we will be in need of 2 or 3 mill wrights. We will also be needing in our office approximately 5 or 8 people. In this category we need people familiar with office clerical work, typing and general record keeping. (We will have other needs for IBM personnel but I am sure this doesn't fit the category you are talking about.) In our plant we will need approximately 18 or so unskilled laborers.

Trust this information will be of some value.

Yours very truly,

Bob

Robert L. Thedinger

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research proved
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